SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met at Gunnesh Khind on Friday at noon. H. E. the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present the Hons J. Gibbs, L. R. Ashburner, E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Rao Bahadur Becherdas Ambaidas, C. S. I., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, and Walter Lang.

AMENDMENT OF THE FERRIES ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved the first reading of Bill No. 4 of 1877—a Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (the Ferries Act). The Hon. Gentleman said—It will be in the recollection of some of the members of this Council that at a meeting of the Council held in January 1876, I moved the first reading of a Bill to amend Act II. of 1868. The principal object of the amendments which were then brought forward was, if possible, to bring within the powers of the general Ferries Act of the Presidency such steamer passages as from Bombay to Ali Bagh and other places down the coast, and also from Surat or Broach to Gogo. At the same time provision was sought to be made for protecting the revenues of any bridges which might be built, in order to prevent people running ferries near and so preventing those who had built the bridge from getting that fair return for their expenditure which was considered advisable. There was also another provision introduced into that Bill, at the suggestion of the Government of India, which was to add to the exemptions provided by Act II. of 1868, so as to include any persons whom the Governor in Council by notification in the *Government Gazette* might exempt from the payment of tolls. This clause was added for the purpose of providing for cases of great native chiefs like the Gaekwar, Scindia, or Holkar, coming into the Presidency and passing over the roads with their attendants, and was intended to simplify the practice, which had been followed up to that time, of the Political Officer in charge paying the tolls and then charging them in a bill which he had to get sanctioned afterwards—a system which gave rise to a great deal of inconvenience. There is such a provision in a similar Act on the other side of India, which enables Government to exempt Chiefs in such cases from the payment of tolls. The Bill I spoke of was introduced into this Council, and was read a first time, on the 4th of January 1876, and referred subsequently to a Select Committee; but owing to the very great practical difficulties which were likely to be experienced in carrying out the principal object of the amendments which it contained, the Select Committee suggested that it should be withdrawn, and, the Council concurring in that opinion, it was then withdrawn. Since that time, the notice of the Government has been directed to the two clauses which I have mentioned, providing for the protection of the tolls of bridges, and to enable the Government to exempt certain persons from the payment of tolls, and it is to make these provisions law that the Bill has been drawn up, the first reading of which I have the honour now to move. Section 3 of Bombay Act II. of 1868, to which the first addition is intended to be made, at present exempts only policemen on duty, sepoys and soldiers in uniform and proceeding on duty, and persons in custody of the police; and it is proposed to add a clause including in the exemption "any persons whom the Governor in Council, by notification in the *Government Gazette*, may exempt from the payment of tolls." The next portion of this short Bill provides for the protection of bridges from traffic being carried over the river by other means within three miles on either side of a bridge. This provision has especial reference at the present time to the new bridge over the Taptee at Surat. It is considered to be, and I think there can be no doubt that it is, wise to encourage municipalities and Local Fund Committees to build bridges, when they have the means to do so, because many rivers, especially in the monsoon time, are extremely dangerous for ferry boats, and there is hardly a year passes without our having to lament very serious accidents owing to ferry boats being upset. Only the other day, I read in the newspapers of one of these boats being upset, and I think 35 lives were lost. It has been found, where bridges have been built, that not unfrequently, persons attempt, by carrying passengers across in boats at a very small rate, to compete with the toll fixed to be paid by persons crossing over the bridge; and this interferes with the fair income which those who build a bridge have a right to expect. It is to prevent this that the addition to the Ferries Act is now proposed. I may state that a similar provision now exists with regard to public ferries which it is now proposed to apply to bridges. Wherever a public ferry is authorised no person can carry passengers, goods, &c. across the same river within three miles on either side of that ferry. It is therefore proposed merely to place the bridges in the same position as that now occupied by the licensed ferries. These are the only two objects of the Bill, which I now beg to move be read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Bengalee—It is my intention to vote against the first reading of this Bill. It seems that a new bridge has been built over the River Taptee near Surat which has cost heavily, and the present income of which does not suffice to cover the expenses of maintenance and to pay the interest on the money expended in its erection. My hon. friend Mr. Gibbs has stated that it is wise to encourage Local Funds Committees and Municipalities to build bridges; but I think at the same time it is not wise to encourage those bodies to commit such blunders as seems to have been made at Surat, where they have built a very costly bridge which does not pay. The object of this Bill is to drive all the traffic over the river to pass by the bridge, instead of leaving it to the people to cross the river in the manner most convenient to themselves. Poor people may be able to cross the river by boat on payment of a single *pie* per head, but if they are compelled to go over the bridge they will have to pay whatever toll may be levied. The Bill simply seeks, I think, to cover a great blunder which has been made, and I think it is the duty of the Legislature to encourage such blunders as little as possible. It is not only that the people will have to pay more if they are compelled to cross by the bridges, but it will be a source of great inconvenience. For instance, it is sought to prohibit any boat to ply within three miles on either side of the bridge, and if a man or men living on the bank of a river two miles from the bridge had to cross over the river to the opposite bank, he would have to travel two miles along the bank, pass over the bridge, and then travel two miles back again on the other side, so that they would have either to drive, ride, or walk a distance of four miles to avoid the penalties which the Bill would impose upon them if they went straight across from their own house. I think that this Bill is entirely unnecessary. If the Surat Municipality wish to draw the whole of the traffic over the bridge, let them reduce the toll to such a figure as will induce the people to cross by the bridge rather than by any other means. I will put a similar case to the honourable members. Suppose it is said that the Prince's Dock, which is now in course of construction in Bombay, is meant for the good of the trade of the port, and—if the dock should prove a failure, as some people predict that it will—that therefore the Legislature should pass an Act compelling every vessel that comes into the harbour to load and unload in that dock and nowhere else. If it is thought that such an enactment would be impossible in the face of public opinion, I think that to pass such a Bill as is now before the Council should also be considered impossible in view of the interests of the poor people of Surat. This imposition, for so I must call such an attempt to force large number of people to cross the river in this manner, will fall principally on the poorer classes, and they will have to pay a much larger amount of toll than would otherwise be demanded of them. On these grounds, it is my intention to vote against the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—Before I give my opinion, I should like to ask the hon. member in charge, with the permission of your Excellency, whether Local Funds are not collected for the purpose of building bridges, or carrying out any other works of local utility.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I believe Local Funds are employed for purposes of local utility generally; anything that is a work of local convenience may be carried out with them,—roads, bridges, and so on.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I think that if Local Funds are collected for the purpose of building bridges, and if tolls are imposed, the people will have to pay for them twice over.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I think Mr. Bengalee's argument would be stronger if it was proposed to introduce a new principle; but if he refers to section XIV. of the existing Act, he will see that precisely the same principle applies to the ferries in existence at present. All that the Hon. Mr. Gibbs propose to do is to substitute "bridge" for "ferry," and as a bridge is a much more safe and convenient means of communication than a ferry, I cannot see any objection to the alteration.

The Hon. Mr. Bengalee—Will your Excellency allow me to correct a mistake into which I think my hon. friend has fallen? If Mr. Ravenscroft refers to the latter part of section XIII., he will find that although a ferry cannot be started in competition with an existing public ferry plying under the authority of Government, which I think is very right and proper, still the penalty does not apply to the conveyance in boats for hire of passengers, animals, &c., from one part of the city of Bombay to another, nor to persons specially hiring a boat for the conveyance of themselves or their families, &c., nor to the person letting such boat for hire. If similar permission were allowed in this Bill, my remarks would not have much weight, but I think that so long as such a proviso does not exist, my remarks are applicable. As far as I can see, the tendency of the Bill is entirely to drive the whole of the traffic from the river side for a distance of six miles, over the bridge.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—Mr. Bengalee's objection, as has been already pointed out, will apply to all public ferries, and no mention has yet been made of the extreme convenience the bridge has been to the traffic of Surat. It is well known, no doubt, to the Hon. Mr. Bengalee in what way the traffic across the River Taptee was conducted before this bridge was built. The principal description of goods taken across the Taptee is cotton, and formerly bales were rolled for several hundred yards along the beach until they reached the mud, and were then rolled another hundred yards through the mud to the side of the boat, and having crossed the river, they had to undergo similar operations on the other side. What great hardship to the traffic is it to be relieved from such an inconvenience?

The Hon. Mr. Bengalee (interrupting)—Let the people be the judges of that for themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner (continuing)—I wish to impress upon the Council a sense of the extreme convenience this bridge has proved. If Government does force the whole of the traffic to pass over the bridge there can be nothing to complain of. The Hon. Mr. Bengalee says, let the people judge for themselves; I say they are not fit to be allowed to judge, for the whole of the trade, and especially for the cotton trade, which is of essential importance to the welfare of the country, is effected very considerably—the staple of the cotton is destroyed by its being shipped and unshipped in the way I have described, and it reacts upon the market. Our Indian cotton is already at a sufficient disadvantage in the home markets, and it is owing chiefly to the inconveniences met with in these sort of places—not only in Surat, but elsewhere—that it has fallen into disrepute. As to the bridge being a failure, I beg to differ from the Hon. Mr. Bengalee. The bridge is far from a failure. I do not know upon what ground Mr. Bengalee has stated that it does not pay expenses and the interest on the outlay. It has only been open a few months, and at the period of the year when the traffic of Guzarat is in a great measure suspended; but let my hon. friend wait a few months till the people fully realise what a convenience the bridge is, and he will then see if there will be any longer a desire to keep up these ferries which are said to compete with the bridge. I believe that in a few months the traffic across the bridge will be so great that it will not only pay working expenses and the interest on the money expended, but will contribute materially towards paying off the capital. The same arguments that the Hon. Mr. Bengalee has adduced might be used to deter any improvement being made in the country. He would say also, I presume, let the people use the old roads and tracks that they have been in the habit of using for years and years. Is there to be no progress at all in the country simply because my hon. friend objects to some few people being put to a slight inconvenience? I beg to support the motion of my hon. friend, Mr. Gibbs, that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Until I came into this room, I was not aware that any hon. member was about to oppose the first reading of this Bill, and until the Hon. Mr. Bengalee made his speech, I was quite unaware what his reasons were for opposing the motion. Having now become acquainted with them, I am afraid I must take up the time of the Council a little longer while I go back into what I may almost call the "first principles" of the public ferries of the Bombay Presidency. On reference to Act II. of 1868, it will be found enacted that it is lawful for Government to declare by notification in the *Government Gazette* what ferries within the Bombay Presidency shall be deemed to be public ferries; to establish any new public ferries, or discontinue any existing ferries; tolls are to be levied according to such rates as shall be approved by Government; and Government are to appoint toll-keepers and other necessary servants, and pay them from the revenues of the ferries. These provisions are contained in the first four sections of the Act, and, I think, show pretty clearly that all public ferries are now in the hands of Government. Then section V. states that Government may lease these public ferries, either by public auction or by private contract, and most of them are leased, because that is a simpler plan for Government to adopt than to recover the tolls by its own servants. Next, passing over three or four sections about penalties for non-payment of tolls, I beg to draw the attention of the Hon. Mr. Bengalee and the Council to the 12th section, which provides that the Senior Magistrate of Police in the Presidency or the Collector of a district shall, under the direction of Government, make rules for the management of these ferries; and then we come to the sections to one of which—section XIV.—this Bill now before the Council proposes to

make an addition. It will be noticed from the 13th section,—which I believe came down from an earlier Act, and at that time there may have been greater necessity than there is now for passing from one part of the Island of Bombay to another by water—that the latter portion of that section was intended to meet certain particular cases. For instance in my early days, people coming from Bombay to Poona had to go by boat from Bombay to Panwell. This was I believe a public ferry, but if any person chose to hire a boat on his own account and to get himself and his family across by that means, he was specially exempted from committing an illegal act. That is the only meaning of section XIII. Then we come to section XIV., which provides that any person who, except as in the section last preceding, shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, &c., across any creek or river within the Presidency of Bombay to any point on the opposite shore not more than three miles from any public ferry, without a special licence from the Collector of the district, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500. So that, as was pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Revenscroft, what is now sought to be done by this Bill is merely to substitute for the words "any public ferry" the words "any bridge," and I think the arguments advanced by the Hon. Mr. Bengalee cease to have any effect whatever, when we consider the subject in this light. At present every public ferry is under the management of Government: and at Surat, which is the particular point that has been noticed, there was a public ferry, managed by a contractor under Government, and for which Government fixed the tolls and over which Government had superintendence through the Collector. Therefore, when that public ferry was in existence, none of the poor people whom Mr. Bengalee has alluded to could ply their small boats for hire within three miles of the ferry, and all that the present Bill seeks to do is to continue the same regulation in force in regard to the bridge, which has succeeded the public ferry which formerly plied there. There will be no difference at all, as far as the people are concerned, except that for the former ferry is substituted a bridge, which has been paid for partly from the Local Funds, partly by the Municipalities of Surat and Randir, and partly by Government; and Government seek merely to have the same power in regard to boats plying for hire in opposition to that and other bridges as they have already in the case of all public ferries. I think my hon. friend Mr. Bengalee will agree that under all the circumstances of the case, the bridge is a great improvement over the ordinary public ferry, with a boat plying to and fro. I trust the observations I have now made will satisfy the public that the people are not to be interfered with one whit more by this Bill than they are under the existing Ferries Act.

H. E. the President then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried, the Hon. Mr. Bengalee alone dissenting.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I do not propose, your Excellency, to appoint a Select Committee to consider this Bill. It is very simple, and after it has been published, we can go on at once to the second reading.

(*To be continued.*)

THE LONDON BANK CASE AGAINST MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN.

On Thursday last at the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent, on the application of the Advocate-General, on behalf of Meer Goolam Baba Khan, a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat, against whom a decree was passed by his Lordship in favour of the Bank for upwards of Rs. 69,000, granted a rule *nisi* requiring the agent of the liquidator of the Bank to show cause why he should not give security for the restitution of the defendant's property about to be attached, in the event of the Court of Appeal reversing the decree. His Lordship had also granted an interim order restraining defendant from executing the decree. The consequence was, as Mr. Starling, on behalf of the Bank, complained to the learned Judge on Friday last, that while the Bank were unable to attach any property, the defendant was making away with his assets in Surat.

The rule *nisi* came on to be argued at the rising of the Criminal Sessions on Saturday afternoon, when the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared in support of the rule; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the Bank, appeared to show cause against it.

The Advocate General said there was one matter which might settle the dispute at once. The Bank were doubtless entitled to execute the decree. The defendant only asked for security.

Mr. Starling insisted on his right to be heard, and drew the Court's attention to sections 36, 338, and 339 of Act 23 of 1861.

After some discussion, Mr. Starling said plaintiff would undertake to pay everything he attached to the Accountant General of the Court; and the defendant and plaintiff would both be protected. The learned counsel read an affidavit made by Mr. Tobin, from which it appeared that Mr. Lynch (Mr. Tobin's partner) and Mr. H. Stead (the liquidator's agent) were in Surat; and that the defendant was transferring his shares and landed property.

The judge suggested that the Nazir of the Court of Surat should make over to the Sheriff whatever he attached.

The Advocate General.—Whatever is taken should not go beyond attachment: there should be no conversion of any sort. That is exactly what I wanted to propose at the commencement in order to save the time of the Court.

The learned judge then made an order as follows. The interim order is dissolved. No execution of the decree should proceed beyond attachment; and the parties pay their own costs in the matter of this rule. Execution of this decree stayed beyond attachment of moveable and immoveable property of the defendant. All money paid by the defendant in or towards satisfaction of the decree should be paid to the Sheriff or the Nazir, and should be retained by them until the disposal of the appeal.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the office of the Company on Thursday last, Mr. Ardashir Bomonjee Kaka, one of the directors, being voted to the chair.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, the Secretary, read the advertisement convening the meeting. The report of the directors, which was previously circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read. It appeared from the report that the Mill began to work from May 1876, and when the directors experienced a difficulty in various ways for the first seven months in bringing it to full work, and a loss occurred. But the outturn greatly increased from 1st January to 30 h June 1877, and was more than double that of the previous seven months. The directors reported that the jute produced in the Bombay Presidency, was less than was wanted for the use of the Company for the first few months of the last year; subsequently they had to depend wholly on the Calcutta market, as owing to a famine prevailing in Sholapore and other jute producing districts, none of this article was received in Bombay for sale as usual. The cost of transit of jute from Calcutta to Bombay greatly added to its value. But they trusted that this drawback will soon be removed, as the Government of Bombay has given their attention to the subject of increasing the growth of jute in the Presidency. It was matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the abovementioned difficulties and the high price of the raw matetrial during the last six or seven months, a fair remunerative business was done, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account amounting to Rs. 32,913-5 Out of this sum the directors recommended that Rs. 30,000 be distributed amongst the shareholders as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share; that Rs. 2,000 be carried to the credit of preliminary charges accounts, and the remainder be carried forward. The directors stated that the present successful result of the operations of the Mill was mainly due to the indefatigable exertions of the Manager, Mr. Heerjee Jehangier Readymoney, who has taken, and is now taking, great interest in the welfare of the Company, and the directors trusted from his continuance therein that the concern would prosper.

Mr. Heerjee Jehangier said.—With reference to what has been stated by the directors in their report regarding me, I beg to state that my exertions for this new industry of hemp and jute Mill in Bombay commenced in 1874. We are witnessing its beneficial result to Bombay to-day, but as it has made a small profit, it is little consolation to me. I will not rest till I find this Company reaping greater profits, which it ought to do, and for which I have great hopes, and you may rest assured that I will not relax in my endeavours to work to the best of my humble abilities. Jute has been produced in several districts of the Bombay Presidency for a long time past, and there is extensive land which can produce it. Owing to small demand and outlet hitherto, it was not largely cultivated, only such quantities were produced as sufficed for the requirements of the cultivators The Government of Bombay has lately directed their attention to the extension of the cultivation of this article; but it should not be understood that it is simply for our benefit. As millions of tons of jute are shipped to Europe from Calcutta, the Government of Bombay are desirous of increasing the commerce of Bombay by its cultivation for export to the markets of Europe like a staple article, second to cotton. It is trusted under God that we shall see the success of this experiment in a short time.

The report of the directors and the statement of accounts made up to 30 h June 1877 were adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared. The appointment of Messrs. Shapoorjee Jewajee and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, as additional directors, was confirmed, and Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Hunmuntram Pitty were re-elected directors. It was resolved to have the accounts audited every six months. A vote of thanks was passed to the Manager for his able management, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE UMBALLA ST. LEGER SWEEPS.

The following is a communicated article published in the *Madras Times* on this subject:

Another of the great race lotteries for which India is obtaining quite a universal fame has come and gone, and with the usual barren results for all but a few most fortunate winners.

Looking at these lotteries in a philosophical light, it is easy to perceive that there is a good deal of the speculative spirit underlying the crust of Indian society. There can be no question about the popularity of these big sweeps, whatever objections a moralist may have to urge against them. There has been little thought of, or spoken about, during the last few days in many an Indian station but the Umballa sweep, and it is amusing to reflect upon the birds in the bush which every ticket holder imagined he had safely bagged in this own pouch. "I have as good a chance as any other man," cries the sanguine, forgetful of the tremendous odds against his individual success, and so long as people won't reduce the hazard of lotteries to the science of arithmetic, they will continue to invest, each one, his ten rupees in the almost certain expectation that a ticket must turn up a prize. Ten rupees is no great loss, to be sure, should nothing come of it, but we are not informed how many of the speculators have taken many tickets representing large amounts; it would be instructive to know this. However, large losses or small, these lotteries must be popular with thousands, so long as they are fairly conducted, and if for no other reason, because they offer to one among many the delightful prospect of quitting India for ever with a good deal of money in hand to take home with them.

Supposing their subscriptions to continue at the present rate, or we should rather say to increase as they have done of recent years, it is hard to state any limit to the money value of the sweep of the future. It would be nothing extraordinary if the Derby sweep of 1877 was to double or treble itself in value, because, judging even from the few names of winners published in the St. Leger, it can be seen that every part of the empire, Burmah and Ceylon included, is represented by some one or other with one or more tickets. In time, perhaps, England will join in such an attractive thing as a £100,000 first prize, unless the promoters of the lotteries at Umballa are wise enough to restrict their operations within limits that will afford no offence to the Government or the public. No doubt the temptation will be great to extend operations as far as they will go, but, for our own part, we think that lotteries on a very grand scale would prove rather a nuisance than a benefit to the country, and that £20,000 is quite as large a subscription as can be tortured within the limits of fair sport. The Government and the public will undoubtedly set their faces against lotteries such as bring distress and demoralisation on the land; so if these speculations are to succeed, or even to keep a footing in the country, they must be careful not to overstep that narrow line that divides a purely sporting sweep from a purely gambling speculation. As far as we know, the Umballa sweeps have done no harm to any one as yet, and they have enlivened, we dare say, not a little the dullness of Indian stations in the rains and hot weather, but if they are to remain innocent of offence, they will have to be carefully handled in the future. Because, as we have said, there is a great deal of the gaming spirit in India which may be readily excited to madness, and this exists not only among the Europeans but among the natives as well. If the promoters of the Umballa sweeps would furnish the public with some information as to the average number of tickets taken by one person in their lotteries, and the classes, European and Native, that most invest in them, they would gratify public curiosity not a little, and held perhaps to remove some of the discountenance which at present attaches to their proceedings.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST DETECTIVES.

At the Bow-street Police-court on the 23rd August the three detective inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer, with Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, again appeared before Sir James Ingham, upon the charge of having conspired together to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the recent turf frauds.

Mr. Poland and Mr. Cowie prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Ballantine defended Meiklejohn; Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for Druscovich; Mr. Grain for Palmer; and Mr. George Lewis for Mr. Froggatt.

The court was, as usual, crowded, and amongst those who occupied seats upon the bench were several gentlemen officially connected with the city of Glasgow, including Sir J. Lumsden, ex-Lord Provost, Professor Robertson, and Dean of Guild King.

The convict Benson having been again placed in the witness-box, his examination was continued by Mr. Poland. He said—I received Mrs. Bruce's bill for the lodging, 28, Grosvenor-road, on the 10th August, 1876. I left there on the evening of that day. Altogether I remained there a week. While there I did not see Meiklejohn at the lodgings. I went to see him on the 6th or the 8th at his house. Kurr went with me.

What took place on the 8th?—I believe on the day previously Kurr had a telegram from Meiklejohn, making an appointment for the following evening, and on the following day (Tuesday) I went with Kurr.

What took place in your presence on that occasion?—Meiklejohn said, "I received your telegram too late to get Druscovich round." I said, "Then he will not be here," and he replied, "No, and you don't wish to see him for he will arrest you." I said, "On what charge?" "About your bankruptcy." All this was playfully said and not in earnest. He said he had seen Druscovich during the day, and he repeated a conversation that had taken place. Say what was said. He said that Druscovich had said, "I don't know what Bill (meaning Kurr) will think of me for having stopped his little game, for he was, was he not, the party in connection with the Dover firm." Meiklejohn said that he told Druscovich he did not think he was. He then told us there had been "a row" between Mr Williamson and Mr. Druscovich, and that the latter had reported Mr. Williamson to Captain Harris, the Assistant Commissioner of Police. Mr. Williamson had afterwards said to Druscovich that he had been rather hasty. Meiklejohn said that Mr. Williamson had told Druscovich to go somewhere out of town, and Druscovich said that he had something else to do, to which Mr. Williamson replied that he was always ready with an excuse. Meiklejohn then said to Kurr, "Could you not manage to give Jebb and Godwin something? It was no fault of theirs that the other affair (Dover) was a failure. All the arrangements were made and carried out by them, and you will want them in this." Kurr said he had no objection. He asked how it was to be done, and Meiklejohn replied, "Give it to me, and I will give it to them." "No," said Kurr, "if you have no objection, introduce me to them." Meiklejohn agreed to make an appointment. To the best of my belief the appointment was made for the next day. It was an appointment to meet Kurr, Jebb, and Godwin. Kurr and myself then went home.

You have spoken of a telegram; did you send the telegram off yourself?—I did not send it off myself, but I saw it written by Kurr at 28, Grosvenor-road. I cannot remember what Kurr did with it, but I distinctly remember seeing it—on what date I am not quite certain.

Look at this book; do you find an entry in it under date the 8th of August?—Yes; that is in my handwriting; and, having seen it, I am now certain that the interview must have been on Sunday, the 6th of August.

Did you hand any money to Meiklejohn to give Jebb and Godwin?—No; but I gave some to Kurr at the time I made the entry in the book shown me—the 8th of August. I handed him 10*l*. The entry was made on that date. Under date the 6th there is also an entry of 10*l*. to "English;" the payment on the 8th is to "Flickers." I did no

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see Meiklejohn again until, I think, Sunday, the 13th. In the meantime I had not seen anything of Jebb or Godwin. On the 13th I saw Meiklejohn at his house. Kurr went with me. We went in a cab.

What took place on that occasion?—I saw Meiklejohn. I remember that on that occasion, when Meiklejohn, Kurr, and myself were in the room, there was a knock at the front door. Meiklejohn requested us to be silent. Kurr exclaimed, "That's the contractor." Meiklejohn then said, "Yes, it is." Pointing to me jokingly he said, "He is after him." Kurr said, "Let him come in here." Meiklejohn said, "No." Mrs. Meiklejohn came into the room and told her husband he was wanted. Meiklejohn left the room and went down stairs. He was absent for some short time, and in the meanwhile we remained up stairs. He came into the room again, and Kurr said, "It was the contractor; was it not?" And Meiklejohn replied, "Yes." On that occasion, likewise, I remember Meiklejohn producing a letter, which he read and put in his pocket.

As near as you can remember, state the words he read?—It was to the effect that Mr. Godwin and myself would be at the office on such and such days. One was Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the other was Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. One was from five o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon, and the other was from one until eight in the evening. I am quite certain one was from five till one, but I am not equally so as to whether it was from one until eight.

By whom did the letter purport to be written?—By Jebb.

Did you know who Jebb and Godwin were?—I did. They were two inspectors in the Post Office of the South-Western District.

What more was said when he read the letter?—That was all that passed, to the best of my recollection, on that subject. I apprised Meiklejohn of my change of residence to 55, Beresford-road, Highbury New Park. I told him I should certainly expect him to dinner, as he had disappointed me at the other address. I asked him to name a day in the coming week. He said he could not, but that he would be sure to see me in the week, and we could again talk the matter over.

Do you remember how you went to Meiklejohn's house on that Sunday, the 13th?—I went in a cab and returned in the same manner. I went to live in Beresford-road on the 10th—at Mrs. Ethel's. I again saw Meiklejohn, I think, on the 17th August at his house. On that occasion Kurr accompanied me. We went in a cab. We saw Meiklejohn, and I pressed upon him my invitation to dinner, and he appointed the day. The interview was very brief.

Who used to open the door to you at Meiklejohn's?—Sometimes Meiklejohn himself, and sometimes his wife. We always went into the front room up stairs, facing the road.

Well, while you were at Mrs. Ethel's did Meiklejohn come to dinner?—He did, on Saturday, the 19th August. Kurr was present at the dinner. My servant Pierre Pionchon was with me at that time.

What took place at the dinner?—Meiklejohn was very late—in fact, we had begun dinner before his arrival. He apologised for coming so late, and said the reason he had been detained was that an anonymous letter had been sent to Scotland-yard, I think, the day before, to the effect that the writer would restore the missing Gainsbo rough picture, "the Duchess of Devonshire," on the payment of 1,000*l.* in gold. Meiklejohn said he had been entrusted with the case by Mr. Agnew, and that what had delayed him was the fact that Serjeant Reimers had been sent to an appointment somewhere near Hyde Park, and that he had taken with him a black bag, in which they had put a a couple of heavy inkstands, so that the appearance of the bag might lead the person who was waiting to suppose that there was 1,000*l.* inside. Kurr made the remark that 1,000*l.* would weigh over ten pounds, and I asked Meiklejohn why Reimers should have been sent. I said that his accent, from what I had heard, would show at once that he was not Mr. Agnew. Meiklejohn replied, "No; but Reimers is very like Mr. Agnew's brother." Meiklejohn said he had waited, but Reimers had not returned.

On this occasion was anything said between you, Meiklejohn, and Kurr about the Montgomery matter?—I remember on this occasion we were expecting Frederick Kurr back with the newspapers.

What actually passed?—I forget whether it was myself or Kurr who mentioned that we were going to post a number of letters on the following day (Sunday); but as the letters would naturally be very bulky, we asked Meiklejohn whether if they were posted in the South-Western District they were likely to attract much attention. Meiklejohn said he thought they would all have to go through St. Martin's-le-Grand, and he recommended that we should divide them in, say, 40 or 50, and post some in the eastern, some in the northern, and some in the western districts. Kurr, I think, told him that in order not to attract too much attention to the letters, we were going to put them into different envelopes—envelopes of a different size and colour.

What letters were these?—It was a packet containing, firstly, the letter in which Montgomery set forth that he was anxious to meet with correspondents in France. At that time we had the letters prepared ready to post on the 20th.

I think at that time the lodgings had been taken at 11, King street, in the name of Montgomery?—Yes, by Frederick Kurr.

These letters were circular letters (handing witness a letter to look at)?—Yes; I had the letters with me at Mrs. Ethel's.

Do you remember whether you had the translation of the article from the *Sport* with you at the time?—I had.

Do you remember whether you had the *Sport* newspaper itself on that Saturday?—I had not.

Where had you got these translations and circular letters?—In a yellow tin box, in the same room where we were dining.

During the dinner do you remember a telegram coming?—I remember one after the dinner. Kurr had then gone out to buy some envelopes for the next day, and also some stamps. Whilst he was away my servant brought in a letter, which was addressed to Kurr, and which had been brought round by Kurr's groom. Pierre told me, in answer to my question, that it was Captain Giffard's servant who had brought it, and he had said it was very important. I opened the envelope.

Did you know the writing?—I did not pay any attention to it. Inside the envelope was a telegram addressed to Kurr, but for Meiklejohn. I gave it to Meiklejohn, who read it and said, "I must go home." I asked what was the matter, to which he replied, "I don't know, but I expect it is about that picture. It is a telegram from my wife." He then read it, the substance being that he must come home immediately as Reimers was at is house. I requested Meiklejohn to wait till Kurr came back. He asked me which was the easiest way to go home and the quickest, and I replied that Kurr would tell him that. Kurr came in, and Meiklejohn asked him where his pony was. Kurr said at the stables. Meiklejohn asked him how long it would take to go there, and Kurr said, "Some time; why do you ask the question?" Meiklejohn replied, "because if you could let me have 'Dick' (the pony), I should be able to get home quicker than by cab or rail." Ultimately he went home by rail. We made an appointment with him for the following evening at his house. The next day we sent off a number of the circulars, headed "11 King-street, Piccadilly, Aug. 20, 1876," and signed Montgomery. We sent the *Sport* newspaper with them. Frederick Kurr had returned by this time. He came back on the night of Saturday, the 19th, and I saw the *Sport* next morning at Wm. Kurr's house. Amongst othe persons we sent a circular to Monsieur de Goncourt. The names of the persons to whom we sent the circulars and the *Sport* were obtained from a French directory, which I had at my lodgings. All the French letters were composed by me.

You say that you made another appointment with Meiklejohn for following day—the 20th?—Yes; we—Kurr and myself—drove in a cab from Marquis-road to Meiklejohn's house, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. By that time the letters had all been prepared, directed, and stamped, given to Bale and Fred. Kurr to post. We sent off about 200. On getting to his house we saw Meiklejohn. The first thing that passed between us was that Kurr said to Meiklejohn, "I want you to go with me to see Jebb." Meiklejohn said, "All right," but he could not remember the address. He asked Mrs. Meiklejohn what had become of Jebb's letter, as he wanted his address. Mrs. Meiklejohn left the room and came back a few minutes after with the letter, and she read out the address.

Do you remember what the address was?—I should remember it were I to hear it, but now I cannot remember. I know it was somewhere in the Wandsworth-road. I then asked him about the picture—whether he had recovered it. He said, "No, it was a hoax." We then got into a cab, which had been waiting at the door. Kurr, Meiklejohn, and I got into it, and we drove to the corner of a street in the Wandsworth-road. When the cab stopped, Kurr and Meiklejohn got out. I remained inside. It was dark at the time. Kurr and Meiklejohn went down the street, and in a few minutes I saw them come up again, accompanied by a third person. They passed the cab and went into a public-house, which was situated at the corner of a street further down. I waited in the cab fully an hour, and then I saw Kurr, Meiklejohn, and the third person, who I was told was Jebb. After seeing Jebb as far as his door, Kurr and Meiklejohn came back to the cab.

What did they tell you when they got in the cab?—I forget whether it was on the way back or going that Meiklejohn asked me whether I had heard how he had squared Druscovich for Bill. We always used to designate Kurr as Bill. Kurr nudged me, and I said I had not, although I had. Meiklejohn said that on one Sunday evening early in the spring of that year, whilst Kurr and himself were at some public-house, he had received a message that he was wanted home immediately. He went home, leaving Kurr either in the street or at the public house, and there he found Mr. Druscovich, who was apparently in great distress. He told him (Meiklejohn) that he wanted 60*l.*, or he was a ruined man. He had had the misfortune to back a bill for his brother, to the amount, I think, of 150*l.*, and that he still required 60*l.*, for the brokers had been put in possession at his house. Meiklejohn said he then told Druscovich he had got the very man, and that he had just left him. "But," said Druscovich, "who is he?" to which Meiklejohn replied that he was a friend of his. I forget whether he said what his name was, but he was a race-horse proprietor.

That is, the man who would lend the money?—Yes, and that he was a perfect gentleman. (Laughter). Meiklejohn said he then went back to the public-house to find Kurr, but he had then left.

You say that Meiklejohn and Kurr told you that the third man on this occasion was Jebb. Had you ever seen him before?—No.

Was anything said as to what had passed between Meiklejohn, Kurr, and Jebb?—Yes. I believe it was Kurr who related what had passed. He told me he had asked a number of questions. One of them was "Could letters be opened when they were sealed?" and Jebb had replied, "Yes," at first. Kurr said, "What, with five seals, like the French registered letters? Do you mean to tell me you could open such a letter as that?" and Jebb said, "No"—not unless he had a seal. Kurr also said he had asked Jebb, in case any complaints came from the authorities at the General Post Office, what would be the course followed by them; and Jebb said that the complaint could not fail to fall either into his own hands or into those of Mr. Godwin, and that if the inquiry were not pressing it should be entirely ignored; if the reverse, they could rely on six clear days before anything should come of it. Kurr likewise said he asked Jebb what course he should adopt towards the postmen on the beat—whether he should fee them or not, and that Jebb replied—"I will put a young postman on the beat. Don't give him anything—bully him." (Laughter.) The beat referred to was Piccadilly. Kurr said he had also asked Jebb what was the exact locality in which we might take lodgings, and what the boundaries of the South-Western District were—whether the whole of Picadilly was in that district or not, and that Jebb replied that one side of Piccadilly was in the South-Western District and the other in the Western. All this was said in the presence of Meiklejohn. Jebb had then stated that the South-Western District was a very large one, and named a number of streets which were in the south-Western District—Duke street was one, and St. James's square was another. He also mentioned Jermyn-street and Charles-street. Kurr said that Jebb had told him that all three places were within the South Western District. Kurr also said that he would rather have dealings with the other man than with Jebb, as Godwin was the more intelligent, and he had been longer in the service.

Where did Meiklejohn leave you that night?—In the road.

At that time the lodgings in Duke-street, St. James's place, and Jermyn-street had not been taken? They had not.

When did you next see Meiklejohn?—I believe it was on the following Thursday. It was either on the 24th or 26th. I saw him at his house in the South Lambeth-road. On the 24th I went to lodge at 120, Newington-green-road, at Mr. Assy's.

When did you see him next?—On the 27th or 28th, at his house.

What was the arrangement made with you on this occasion? It was on this occasion that I told Meiklejohn to what use I had turned the cheques he had given to me. I said to Meiklejohn, "I found the cheques you gave me, that originally came from Colletso, which you found among Colletso's papers, exceedingly handy, and I have used them all up." He said "The lot," and I said "Yes, and a great many more." I also said to him "Can't you give me any more?" He replied "No; look at the lot you have had." I said yes, but could he not give me some more. He answered no, he had not got one.

The cheques you were referring to were blank forms upon the London and Westminster Bank, Temple Bar branch, and the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, were they not—Yes.

Was it true, as you had told him, that you had used up all these cheques for the purpose of the Montgomery fraud?—Perfectly true, I had. I did not tell him they were used for the Montgomery fraud, but merely that I had used them.

Sir J. Ingham.—Was nothing said about the way in which the cheques had been used?—No, Sir James.

Mr. Poland.—Describe how you had used these blank forms of cheques. Were these forms filled up and made to appear as if they were genuine cheques?—They were. I had filled them up as if they were genuine cheques and had sent them to people in France who had communicated with us in answer to our letters. They were sent as money to be invested by Montgomery on certain horses. They were supposed to be forwarded by the recipient in France to the bookmakers.

Sir James Ingham.—To the people in France who were laying bets on those houses in England?—No, Sir James. They represented the amounts Montgomery was supposed to send to be invested by his agents in France for him.

Mr. Poland.—They were the money sent to induce people to also back horses, and were to be forwarded to book-makers named?—Yes, as a rule, but in some instances they were supposed to be the winnings sent by the bookmakers, and in that case they would have to be sent back to Montgomery.

Of course, these cheques were filled up in a fictitious name?—They were.

You also used a number of cheques on a fictitious bank, the "Royal Bank of London?"—Yes, but they had not arrived then. They were specially printed afterwards. Those cheques were signed "George Simpson." (Shown some of the cheques got from Meiklejohn.) I identify these. They were filled up by Bale, and sent to France.

Who arranged the taking of lodgings in the West-end, in Duke Street, St. James's-place, Jermyn-street, &c.?—Frederick Kurr and Bale were told to take them; but Wm. Kurr and myself arranged as to where the lodgings should be situated. On 31st August an agreement was signed for the taking of the offices in Northumberland street. I went there on that date. Up to that time Fredrick Kurr and Bale had brought the letters which came from abroad either to my lodgings or to William Kurr's house. After the offices in Northumberland-street were taken I went there every day. William Kurr was also in constant attendance. I can only remember his missing one day. Frederick Kurr and Bale were also there daily. They used to fetch the letters and telegrams unopened from the lodgings. We answered these and carried on the business connected with the fraud. We had two boxes in which all our papers were locked up.

The papers were locked up, so that persons going to the office would not see the nature of the fraud you were carrying on?—Yes. It was about ten o'clock in the morning of the 31st August when we went to the office. I saw the paper signed by Frederick Kurr in the name of Chapman, and we went into possession at once. William Kurr was at the office all day with the exception of an interval, when he went to lunch.

At those offices did you see any of the prisoners?—I did.

One, or more than one?—I saw Meiklejohn and Palmer. Meiklejohn came first. I saw him for the first time on Saturday, the 2d of September, at the office. He came in the morning. Kurr was with me in the office.

What took place?—There was a tap at the front window with an umbrella. I believe Kurr went and opened the front door, and Meiklejohn came in. I was in the front office, sitting at the table near the window. There were letters on the table. Meiklejohn said, "It's all over; your game's up. There is an inquiry going on, and all your addresses are known. I laughed, and said, "What addresses?" He pulled out a piece of paper from his pocket and read, "Andrew Montgomery, 11, King-street; Chas. Jackson, 12, St. James's-place; Jacob Francis, 2, Cleveland-row; and Thomas Ellearton, 11, Duke-street." I then thought what he said was true. I said it was most unfortunate, that our bad luck seemed to pursue us, and that it was very disheartening after all that the trouble we had taken. (Laughter.) Thereupon Kurr winked at me, and I then knew it was not true.

What was then said?—I said something like, "Well, you would have been the first punished, for you would have had nothing out of it." Meiklejohn turned round to Kurr and remarked how pale I had turned on hearing that the whole thing had been, or was about to be, stopped. I believe Kurr then went out, and returned in a few minutes with a bottle of champagne.

What did you do with it? We three drank it.

When did you next see Meiklejohn?—On Monday, 11th September, at Northumberland-street. I let him into the offices there myself. It must have been about twelve or one o'clock when he came. I was in the front office at the time writing or arranging letters which had been received that morning. Meiklejohn said, "Where's Bill?"—meaning Kurr. I replied that he had just gone out to luncheon, but he had left word, if any one called, that he should be sent for, if there was any one to send. Kurr had said he would be found at the Criterion grill room. Meiklejohn answered me, "Well, if he won't be long I'll wait for him." He added, "I have come up from Derby. I have found a house there, for which I am to pay 25*l.* a year, and to which there is half an acre of ground attached." I asked him what he was going to do with the house in Lambeth, and he said he thought he had found a tennant who would give him 40*l.* or 45*l.* (I cannot remember which) a year for three years. I asked him what he had given for the house; and he replied that with additions and improvements the house had cost him about 450*l.* I asked him

who was going to draw up the agreement, and he replied a friend of his, a solicitor, who did his business for nothing. I said that his experience of the law was rather cheaper than mine. He said, "What are all those papers you have got before you?" I said, "They are letters we have received from our correspondents in France." He said, "Did they all have money in them?" I said "You are quite welcome to the money, if you like to have it," and I held up a bundle of the cheques returned to Francis and Jackson, and which had originally been sent out by me. He said, "No, I don't want that, but I mean to have my whack out of this, because I don't consider that I was fairly treated over the Archer firm. Look what a lot of money you made out of that." I said, "You forget the expenses that were incurred in that firm, and also that 8,000*l.* were stopped by the French police; besides, that is a matter for Kurr, and not for me; you should have complained at the time it occurred." He said, "Master Bill always has so many excuses ready." He then said, "Look how shabbily Walters treated me; he promised me 250*l.*, and never gave me a farthing." I replied, "You knew what the man was, why did you trust him? There is one thing very certain, that out of this you will be compensated for past disappointments. This is not a flash in the pan like Archer, but a steady, lasting concern; for when we have worked the two departments we are now at work on, we shall continue with the other 86. I reckon we have four years' work before us." I further said, "I cannot help regretting that you should have gone to Derby, as I do not think Druscovich can be trusted. He has always been so ruthless in all the foreign firms that we have worked." He answered, "You may trust him as you may trust me." He then said that Mr. Williamson had congratulated him on getting the post of superintendent, and had wondered what Mr. Shore would want next, as his pretensions to dictate his appointment as chief inspector were really above the mark. I said, "What do you mean?" He then said Shore would not take the berth at Derby unless he was appointed chief inspector at Scotland-yard. I said, "Would not they do it?" "Not very likely," he replied. At this juncture Kurr came in. I am not sure whether it was at this or the former interview that Kurr told me to ask Meiklejohn if he had seen the morning paper. Kurr turned round to me and said, "Go and fetch a *Sport*." I went to the next room, where the tin box was kept, and took out a copy of our newspaper. I brought it into the room I had left; but I cannot remember whether I gave it to Meiklejohn or to Kurr. I know, however, that Meiklejohn received it—whether from myself or Kurr, I cannot say. He opened it, and said, "I haven't got time now. I'll read this stuff later. May I take it with me?" and Kurr replied. "Yes, provided you do not let any one see it." Meiklejohn then folded it up and put it into his pocket. I may say that I am now certain this took place at the first interview. When Kurr came back from the grill-room—I am proceeding now to refer to the second interview—I remember his saying to Meiklejohn, after some conversation. "Jack, if you want a score or two you are quite welcome to it, as you have been put to some expense over your moving." Meiklejohn thanked him and said he did not require it. Kurr then went to the Northumberland Hotel; and a few minutes afterwards the potman brought in some glasses and a bottle of champagne. I left Kurr and Meiklejohn together, as I had a great many letters to write.

The departments you have referred to in this conversation were departments in France?—Yes. One of the two departments I was marking was where Madame de Goncourt lived, Marne. The cheques that came back to which I have referred, were cheques on the Royal Bank of London. I remember taking up one and saying he was welcome to it. When I showed him the cheque he said he did not want any of those. They were all cheques on the Royal Bank of London signed "Geo. Simpson."

Do you remember after Meiklejohn had left saying anything to Kurr about what had passed?—I do. I fix the dates of the occasions on which I saw Meiklejohn from memory alone. I did not see Meiklejohn on any other occasion at those offices.

When did you see Palmer?—I saw him the first occasion whilst he was standing at the outside door at No. 8, Northumberland-street. He had previously tapped at the window. When I heard the tap at the window I spoke to Kurr, and he went to the door. I knew Palmer at the time by two nicknames, "Stafford" and "The Cricketer." His real name was, I know, William Palmer.

Can you remember at all when this was that you first saw Palmer?—It was about the beginning of September, during Palmer's holiday.

Palmer (with great warmth).—How do you know when I had a holiday?

Mr. Besley.—Will you allow me to conduct your defence, or have you not confidence in me?

Palmer.—I beg your pardon.

Mr Poland (to witness).—Did you know at this time what Palmer was?—Yes; chief inspector at Scotland-yard. I believe it was on September 8 when I saw him again. I gave Kurr 10*l.* on that day after he had seen Palmer.

Sir James Ingham looked at the entry in a book of witness's and remarked that it was "Bill for friend, 10*l.*"

Mr. Poland (to witness).—The next occasion on which you saw Palmer was the 14th of September?—Yes, I saw him outside the window at Northumberland street. To the best of my recollection it was between eleven and twelve o'clock. He tapped at the window and I looked out. Kurr was ill at home that day. I spoke to Bale, and he went out to the front door. After a few minutes Bale came back, and after some conversation he went out again. That is all that passed on that occasion. I have seen Druscovich and Mr. Froggatt at the offices in Northumberland-street, and Jebb on one occasion—that was on the 14th of September. We remained at these offices until the 26th September. Day by day, Bale and Frederick Kurr fetched the letters from the lodgings, while I continued to carry on the fraud by writing letters in reply. On the night of the 25th I left the offices about half-past three or four—somewhat earlier than usual, which was about half-past five. I left about the same time as Kurr. I was then living at Mrs. Assy's. The last time I saw Kurr on that night was at half-past six at my lodgings, previous to which I had last seen him at the office. At the lodgings he made a communicatfon to me. On the following morning I received a letter from Kurr, asking me to go and see him. Over night I heard a stone smash a window. I did not get up, but the next morning I got a letter from Kurr and went round to his house, 29, Marquis-road at a little after eight o'clock. We afterwards drove to 8, Northumberland-street. I saw Frederick Kurr and Bale that morning at Northumberland-street, where I remained until about four o'clock. That is the last time I was there. I saw Kurr during the day, when he made a communication to me.

In consequence of what Kurr said to you did you leave for Scotland?—I left for Glasgow by the express train on Tuesday night, the 26th, accompanied by Frederick Kurr, Bale, and my servant. Up to this time I had received a considerable sum of money in Bank of England notes. Foreign drafts that had been sent over had also been changed. I entered in the book the money received from time to time. I made a memorandum bearing date 20th September, and which was made about that time.

From Madame de Goncourt alone you had received upwards of 10,000*l.*?—Yes, in Bank of England notes. I took with me to Glasgow that night about 14,500*l.* In addition to that sum we had received other money as proceeds of the fraud, which we sent to some banks in London; perhaps about 300*l.* I went to Glasgow with the Bank of England notes to get them changed there. I knew a sub-inspector named Wilson there by reputation. I had heard about him from Meiklejohn. At Glasgow I went to Macrae's Hotel, and took the name of Posno. Frederick Kurr and Bale went to White's Union Hotel. Bale took the name of Elliott. I cannot remember what name Frederick Kurr took. While in Glasgow I received a certain intimation from William Kurr by letter and telegram. I immediately destroyed these communications. After receiving these telegrams and letters I paid in some of the bank notes to some of the banks in Glasgow; and in consequence of those communications I selected certain notes I decided to pay in, and certain notes I decided not to pay in. The last amount I paid in was 5,800*l.*

Was it by accident or by design that you kept back those notes till the last?—It was by design, in consequence of communications I received from William Kurr. I paid in the 5,800*l.* on Tuesday, October 3. The first payment I made was 5,900*l.*, the next 1,735*l.*, and then 800*l.* I drew out 2,500*l.* at one bank, and 1,000*l.* at another, and I finally paid in 5,800*l.* That amount was paid into the Trongate branch of the Clydesdale Bank, making the amount at that branch to my credit 10,000*l.*

Did you then get a draft on Greenock for 10,000*l.*?—I did, on the Greenock branch of the Clydesdale Bank where I gave the name of Coster. On the same day I went to that branch and got for the draft one hundred 100*l.* Clydesdale bank notes. I returned to London that night. Before I left Glasgow on that day I received a telegram. I have destroyed it. It was independently of that telegram that I returned to London. I brought back those one hundred notes and other notes I had obtained from the Royal Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank. I had disposed of all the Bank of England notes. I left Bale and Frederick Kurr behind. After my arrival William Kurr came round to my lodgings at about ten a'clock. I told what had occurred. I sent off two telegrams, one on my arrival and one later in the afternoon to Bale at Glasgow. I saw Bale and Frederick Kurr again on the 6th November. I left Mrs. Assay's on the morning of the 6th October. I then went to Brighton with William Kurr, but only for a short time. Before I went to Brighton I had in my possession a draft of the British Linen Company on Smith, Payne and Smith. I gave it to Kurr. Afterwards he brought me back 300*l.* in gold. I made it up in two packages of 150*l.* each and gave them to Kurr at my lodgings.

When did you return from Brighton?—I had also been to Hastings, and I came back on the 16th or 17th October. When I got back to London I went to the Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate-street. I passed under the name of and Clifford. At this time Kurr had a part of the Scotch notes and I had also a portion. While I was staying at the Castle and Falcon I saw Meiklejohn. I saw him on the night of the 17th at Kurr's house, and on the night of the 19th at the Castle and Falcon. On the 17th, when I went to Kurr's, I previously shaved off my moustache in order to see if Meiklejohn would recognise me, and when he saw me he said, "You look like George Lewis. (Laughter). He said he had not much time to go into any details on that occasion, but he would come again on the Thursday when he would go into accounts. Just as he was leaving he turned round and said to Kurr, "Druscovich wants to see you." "What about?" said Kurr. Meiklejohn said, "I don't know, he only said that he wanted to see you." He then left the house. When I went to Kurr I knew that Meiklejohn would be there. I saw Meiklejohn on the Thursday at the Castle and Falcon, at about six o'clock in the evening.

At ten minutes to 5 o'clock the Court adjourned until to-day.

THE NEW PROMOTION WARRANT.

THE Royal Warrant on Army Promotion and Retirement has now been out sufficiently long to enable us to speak with some confidence as to the manner in which it has been received by those whose interests it affects. It was not to be expected that there would be any enthusiasm on the subject, and it is very certain that the prospects of some will be blighted. There is also a wide-spread feeling in the army that obligatory retirement should have been restricted to officers who entered the service under the system introduced by Lord Cardwell. Taking it, however, as a whole the Royal Warrant is so much better than was expected that it has met with a fair amount of approval from all save those who see an immediate or approaching termination to their career. We must say for ourselves that Mr. Hardy has solved a very difficult problem with no little skill, and performed an ungracious task as graciously as possible. The retiring pensions are liberal, and few regimental officers will, during the next two years, be compelled to quit the service. Indeed, whatever may be the results of the scheme in the future, for the present such regimental promotion as may take place for some little while to come will be due almost entirely to induced retirements.

The memorandum laid before Parliament and the debate which ensued in the House of Commons have supplied the public with full information as to what were Mr. Hardy's intentions up to less than three weeks ago. It will suffice, therefore, if we point out the alterations which have since been made. Subalterns will be allowed to retire after 12 years' service with a gratuity of 1200*l.*, after 15 years' service with one of 1600*l.*, after 18 years' service with one of 2000*l.* Captains and majors can retire on the same terms. It will be remembered that in the explanatory memorandum it was stated that the gratuity would be 1700*l.* after 15 years', and 2000*l.* after 18 years' service. In the memorandum it was stated that captains of 20 years' service would not be liable to compulsory retirement unless they had held the rank of captain seven years. It was likewise stated that the term for retirement would be gradually approached during the next three years, making the term 23 years in 1878, 22 years in 1879, 21 years in 1880, and 20 years in subsequent years. A vague assurance was given that the relative loss to captains and majors promoted since the abolition of purchase would be rendered less severe. At the same time it was asserted that no officer would be promoted to the rank of major after 20 years' service, any period previous to the attainment of the age of twenty not being reckoned. This was a considerable improvement on the terms suggested by the Royal Commission. Mr. Hardy, however, with a noble sympathy which does him the highest honour, has resolved to be even more liberal than his announcements, and the position of subalterns and captains now stands thus:—A captain of cavalry or infantry who obtained that rank on or after the 1st November, 1871, will be eligible for promotion to the rank of major during 1878 up to 23 years' service, during 1879 up to 22 years' service, during 1880 up to 21 years' service, and subsequently up to 20 years' service. If he obtained his captaincy before the 1st November, 1871, he will be eligible during 1878 up to 28 years' service, during 1879 up to 27 years' service, during 1880 up to 26 years' service and afterwards up to 25 years' service. A post purchase captain must be removed to half-pay unless he retires from the service at the date on which he ceases to be eligible for promotion, provided he has been seven years a captain. A purchase captain is not, however, liable to removal. A captain of artillery or engineers who may become a captain on or after the 1st October, 1877—the day on which the warrant comes into force—must be placed on half-pay, unless he retires, after 23 years' service up to 31st December, 1884; after 22 years' up to 31st December, 1885; after 21 years' up to 31st December, 1886; after 20 years' service subsequently.

An officer retiring with a pension or gratuity will be liable to serve in a case of national emergency with either the regular or auxiliary forces—up to the age of 45 if he retires as lieutenant or captain, up to 55 if he retires as a field officer, and up to the age of 70 if he retires as a general officer. An officer belonging to this reserve and recalled to serve will be allowed to count his renewed service towards the period necessary to qualify him for a higher rate of pension than that on which he originally retired. This is an excellent arrangement. One of our greatest military wants has long been a reserve of officers, and in the course of a very few months we may expect to have formed one of substantial dimensions. We should like, however, to see some clear rules laid down as to the promotion and position of the reserve officers when recalled to the colours. The French have been compelled to consider the subject very carefully, and it is more probable that we might glean some useful hints from their practice.

It will be interesting to many of our military readers to learn what are the regulations with regard to counting service. Full-pay service only is to reckon towards promotion and *voluntary* retirement. Half-pay service is, however, counted towards removal from a regiment. Full-pay service includes service while seconded and half the previous service of an officer promoted from the ranks. Colonels cease to be eligible for promotion to the rank of general on the active list at the following ages. If colonel before 1st October, 1877, 63 years; if regimental major in the Foot Guards, or lieutenant colonel in any other arm, before the 1st October, 1877, 60 years; if a "mounted officer" of the Guards, or major in the rest of the army, before the 1st October 1877, 58 years; officers who become "mounted officers" of the guards or regimental majors in other corps before the 1st October, 1877, after 55 years of age. This rule may in special cases be relaxed for the good of the service. A colonel of Marines or a colonel subject to Indian Regulations may be promoted without reference to age. No Indian officer, in fact, is liable to compulsory retirement till he becomes 70. Neither is he on account of age or service ineligible for any promotion.

Naturally the public take much interest in the question of cost, and will like to know how much they are to pay for this legacy of Lord Cardwell. They ought to be satisfied, for it is calculated that the average annual addition to the present cost of retirements will be during the three years ending March 31, 1880, only 105,240*l.* The estimated normal additional charge will be 719,374*l.*, but by regarding all pensions as being capitalised when granted the excess would be reduced to 430,220*l.* The next question is what will be the probable result of this expenditure. It is calculated that, as regards infantry of the line, promotion will be as follows on an average:—An officer will become a captain after 10½, a major after 19½, a lieutenant colonel after 25½, and a major general after 35 years' service. This is not rapid advancement; but in time of peace it will suffice, and war would soon put matters to rights. It is much to be regretted that circumstances did not admit of the consideration of organisation at the same time that a new system of promotion was being decided on. The two are intimately connected, and the public interests have suffered from an attempt to divorce them. The military authorities are known to be strongly opposed to any change in our regimental organisation; but experience shows that it is very desirable, and we feel certain that the topic will be earnestly discussed next session. Had it not been deferred it would, we are convinced, have been found perfectly practicable to have effected such economies that, in spite of the cost of the new scheme of promotion, the Army Estimates would have been actually diminished next year.—*Standard.*

REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,872.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MECCA, 1450 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Wallace, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Mirya Bay (Rutnagherry) Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND,
VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail about the 11th August,

and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubatttino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th July.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
	SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta —

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, 28th instant, at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

I. To receive and consider the accounts and Directors' Report, for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. G. T. Portlock who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 12th July 1877.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 28th instant, at 1 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

I. To receive and consider the accounts, and Directors' Report, for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of Ardaseer Goostadjee Esq., and Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 12th July 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS ON MONDAYS DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the arrangement for a special Mixed Train to run from Neral to Bombay on Mondays for Passengers from Matheran is cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.
BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of August next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. For such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

THE LOVER'S LAMP,

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THACKER AND COMPANY.
NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST.

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Morning Post.

	Rs.	As.
Russell's Tour of the Prince of Wales in India : *Illustrated. Second Edition*	37	0
Wallace's Russia. *Fourth Edition*, 2 *vols*	16	8
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva. *Ninth Edition*	14	8
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. *Cabinet Edition. Vols.* 1 to 5 *each.*	4	4
Schuyler's Turkistan. *Illustrated. Fifth Edition*, 2 *vols.*	29	0
Russell's Russian Wars with Turkey. *Maps*	4	4
Cameron's Across Africa. *Illustrated.* 2 *vols*	22	0
Hughes's Baloochistan. *Illustrated*	8	4
Supernatural Religion. *Vol. III.*	9	12
Marquis Wellesley's Despatches, a selection from, by S. J. Owen	16	8
Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade	16	8
Stubbs' History of the Bengal Artillery. 2 *vols*	22	0
Burgess's Archæological Survey of Kattywar and Kutch, 1874-75. *Illustrated*	45	0
Transactions of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874	14	8
Yules' Travels of Marco Polo. *Illustrated. Second Edition.* 2 *vols*	45	0
Moore's Family Medicine for India. *Second Edition*	7	0
Ringer's Hand-book of Therapeutics. *Fifth Edition*	8	12
Murchison's Diseases of the Liver. *Second Edition*	14	8
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine. *Third Edition.* 2 *vols*	15	4

THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Khamgaon State Railway, which, under my notice dated the 5th July instant, was to be closed on and after this date, will remain open. Trains will run in accordance with published time bills until FURTHER NOTICE.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

INDIAN TEA MART,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE,
OPENED BY THE LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL of SELECT, GENUINE, and CELEBRATED KANGRA VALLEY TEA

The best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered to the Public for Sale in Tin Boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Names of Teas.	From 1 to 15 lbs. Rs. a. p.
Extra Fine Orange Pekoe	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 8 0
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 8 0
Pekoe Souchong Extra Fine	1 6 0
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From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount. Liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers.

M. H. MAJOO & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June 1877	2	4
Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology ; by W. B. Woodman, and by C. M. Tidy	19	12
Turkey in Europe ; by James Baker	13	4
Principles of the Criminal Law ; by F. Harris	12	8
History of Cavalry ; by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison	11	4
Practical Histology ; by Geo. Thin	2	4
Principles of Theoretical Chemistry ; by J. Remson	3	12
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Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo	3	12
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NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, for Season 1877, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICTS around together with useful general information.

Copies 8 annas each on sale at the Company's establishments, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100	3	0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3	0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0	12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RESTAURANT D'EUROPE.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS and SUPPERS. BILLIARDS. 10, Military Square.

TONGA, nearly new, with PONIES, and HARNESS, complete, Rs. 400. For particulars, apply W. R. B., Government Telegraph Office.

SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER, LEMONADE and MALVERN SELTZER. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SURGEON would give SERVICES in lieu of Passage to Europe. Address "A. B., care of the *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED, a quiet HORSE, trained to go in single and double harness, 16 hands high. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street, Fort. Price about 250 Rupees.

FOR SALE, a few dozens of Old Scotch and Irish WHISKEY and of British unsweetened GIN. JOSEPH, SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong serviceable BAY CAPE HORSE. Apply to MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

Directors.
JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

Bankers :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitor :
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Secretaries and Managers :
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit money will be returned to each applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 1th May, 1877.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NURSERY REQUISITES.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Of the latest and most improved construction.
INDIA RUBBER NIPPLES, NIPPLE SHIELDS,
IMPROVED BREAST RELIEVERS, GLASS NIPPLE SHELLS.
NURSERY LAMPS,
For heating food and giving light at the same time.
CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS. NURSING APRONS.
TEETHING RINGS AND PADS.
GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR NECKLETS,
For Children Teething.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
STEEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS.
Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, &c.

EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES OF MEATS.
SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD.
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD.
HARD'S FOOD. CALF'S FOOT JELLY.
BERMUDA AND INDIAN ARROWROOTS.
GELATINE AND RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.
CONDENSED MILK, SUGAR OF MILK, &c.
For other Dietetic Articles, see the Company's Provision and Store List.

PLAIN ÆRATED AND SODA WATERS,

Of the utmost purity and brilliancy.
LITHIA, POTASH, AND OTHER MEDICINAL WATERS.
QUININE TONIC WATER,
Unequalled for grateful and strengthening properties.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE,
Celebrated for freshness and delicious flavour.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.
☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.
☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

Per Imperial Gall.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe „ „	181 4	195 0
Catenac „ „	223 8	242 0
St Julien „ „	254 4	276 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALES of ABKARI and MADRAI FARMS, in the Southern villages of the Alibag Taluka, in the Colaba Collectorate, for the twelve months from 1st August 1877 to 31st July 1878 (and not for five months as stated in the Collector's notice dated 4th instant) will be held before the Acting Collector of Colaba at Alibag, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, and the following days.

For further particulars, application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

G. W. ELLIOT.
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 13th July 1877.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THACKER & CO.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY
of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS and RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARBOOT PIPES and CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

Celestial—GLOBES—Terrestrial.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
FOR
THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White India-Rubber Coats	13 8	or 20 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings	4 8	
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear	15 0	or 22-8 the Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4 0	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear	16 8	or 24-8 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4 0	

INVERNESS CAPES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White India-Rubber Capes	20 0	or 27 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings	4 8	
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25 0	or 33 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4 0	

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs. a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable ; warranted not to stick	30 0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green), extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.	
Ladies' Galoshes.. per pair.	3 0
Gentlemen's Galoshes „	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Cotton with Strong Steal Ribs	3 8 and 4 8
Alpaca do do	4 8 and 5 8
Silk, Black, Brown, and Green, Paragon Frames	7 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

	Rs. a.
Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide .. per yard	6 8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting, 60 inches wide „	6 8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide „	4 0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c. „	5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire Figure, invaluable to Travellers, Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

[illegible]IAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 16th July 1877.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday reports no change of any kind in the home Produce Markets. Indian Exchange Bank shares are the same as quoted a week ago, with the exception of an advance of £1 in Chartered. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, and Bar Silver is still given at 54½d. per oz., although we hear from private sources that sellers are holding for 54¼d., equivalent to about 1s. 8 13-16d. per rupee.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 16,99,673
Do " Branches	Dec.	" 12,34,311
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 6,95,018
Government Securities		unchanged
Loans	Dec.	" 8,04,665
Bills Discounted	Dec.	" 1,41,782
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	" 84,696
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 24,66,257

This large reduction in the Cash Balance, although sufficiently important, is not altogether in favour of dearer money, the trade demand having actually undergone a decline, while the relative strength of cash to liabilities is greater. In the present state of affairs, however, there is little probability of any change being made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount. In the open market accommodation is freely offered at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum for short fixed loans against Government Securities.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a slightly easier feeling, the Banks generally showing more disposition to buy than sell at current rates, but telegrams from Calcutta reporting an upward tendency the market closes with great firmness at the top rates of Saturday. Of Bank Bills there are willing sellers for delivery up to the end of the year at current rates, and in Calcutta we understand even better is obtainable. We quote to-day for ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper remains quiet and practically unaltered in value. There are buyers of small amounts of Fours at Rs. 967 but for large sums the quotation is still nominally Rs. 96¾. Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 97¼; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¼.

The Share market shows no important change either way. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent easier, National Re. 1 per share higher. Land Companies are unchanged and a rise of Rs. 10 in Mofussils is the only movement to notice in Press Companies. Spinning and Weaving shares are generally the turn higher, the favourable rainfall holding out better prospects for local manufactures. We note a rise of Rs. 10 in Alexandra and Dhurrumsey, Rs. 5 in Sassoon, Rs. 15 in Fleming and Oriental, Rs. 20 in Colaba, and Great Eastern, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits.

Cotton continues very firm and a fair enquiry, considering the time of year, prevails both for export and local consumption. Prices are genrally Re. 1 per candy higher, and with but small stocks in hand dealers are by no means anxious to sell. Crop reports are now much more encouraging from all quarters and if the rains are up to an average from this time forward we may look for a decidedly better season than seemed probable a few days ago. Current quotations to-day are:—

Good Dhollera	Rs. 197	per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	194	"
G. F. do.	189	"
Good Oomras.	195	"
F. G. F. do.	192	"
G/F. do.	187	"

Linseed continues in active demand at Rs. 6 8 per cwt. and Rapeseed is only obtainable in small quantities at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

Wheat is very firm and for Soft White Rs. 37-4 per candy has been paid.

Freights show no quotable change. By steamer for Liverpool £1.15 has been done for small parcels and by Cape £1-18-9 remains the quotation.

Piece Goods have not as yet felt the benefit of the improved prospects up country, the demand being still small and prices unchanged, but a more hopeful feeling is apparent which ere long may result in a distinct improvement.

Coals are very depressed. A steamer cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley has been sold to arrive at Rs. 15¼, and there are now sellers but no buyers at the rate. Of Davison's West Hartley there are sellers, via Canal, at Rs. 17 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY; BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	716½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,949	2,000	all	25	1,020
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	675
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.a.	1,[illegible]
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	12 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.a.	455
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	90
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	332	1,000	all	100 do	880
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	270
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	4 0
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	47½ do	510
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	135 p.s.	2,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	81
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	150
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	960
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,050
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690
Dhurrumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,180
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,195
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,330
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	975
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,100
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,325
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,005
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	1,125
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,360
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	440
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,335
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,410
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	230
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,025
Heriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	990
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	960
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,630
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,050
[V]ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,940
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	300	all	11 p. ct	475
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00.	250	all	6 p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th July as compared with the statement issued on the 7th July:—

Liabilities.	7th July. Rs.	14th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,46,3 2	59,45,629
Do. do. do. at Branches.	23,69,837	11,35,526
Other Deposits	1,54,35,361	1,47,40,343
Post Bills	46,293	45,325
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,60,384	5,78,953
	3,80,38,307	3,44,46,766

Assets.		
Government Securities	30,64,677	30,64,677
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16 24,538	15,99,077
Loans on Security of do. do.	53,52,490	45,48,825
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,092	9,1 0
Bills Discounted	90,95,829	89,52,047
Stamps	3,698	3,509
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,17,386		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,62,382	3,62,385
Bullion	6 01,474	4,73,252
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,82,559	2,97,863
Cash and Currency Notes	1,75,4 ,188	1 51,42,901
	3,80,38,307	3,44,46,766

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Queen of the Seas, 472 tons, Captain F. Hardwick, will sail to-day for Singapore, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kurrachee (July 13th), with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

The Barque Jane Avery, 422 tons, Captain J. E. Dodds, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Shields (March 19th), brought a cargo of 588 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s. s. Ajax, 1,549 tons, Captain A. Kidd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Foochow (June 10th), calling at Hong Kong and Singapore, with a cargo of tea for London. She has put in this harbour for repairs, on account of her shaft being broken.

The barque Marlborough, 899 tons, Captain A. Sampson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from London (March 28th), with a cargo of 510 cases matches, 65 bales paper, 23 casks ink, 44 packages glassware, 715 cases window glass, 510 packages colour, 100 bales twist, 89 packages provisions, 91 packages oilmanstore, 492 cases kerosine oil, 170 barrels tar, 35 cases tinplates, 250 cases gin, 60 barrels coal pitch, 150 casks cement, 20 casks fireclay, 8 cases soap, 28 casks soda, 100 cases old tom, 54 cases woollen piecegoods, 45 packages wine, 325 packages beer, 348 packages oil, 81 packages earthenware, 20 cases vinegar, 200 tons coals, 15 packages acid, 10,717 bars and 925 bundles iron, 9 packages chinaware, 50 packages cologne, 50 casks salamoniac, 10 cases codliver oil 100 cases slates, 1,292 bundles steel iron, 20 cases sulphuric acid, 44 casks bottles, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Marlborough	Sampson	London, Mar 28.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, July 13.
16	Ajax (s)	Kidd	Foochaw, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Burmah	Crocket	Moulmein.
	Cora	Coombs	Calcutta.
	St. Nicholas	Hill	Dunkirk.

The Barque Queen of the Seas, Hardwick, to Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Carrie Humphrey, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 16.

From Liverpool.

Nellie Martin s—150 kegs red lead, Tezpall Cama; 100 cases copper sheets, B and A Hormusjee.

From London.

Europa s—51 boxes bar soap, A H Gulamhoosein; 109 bundles iron tubes, Mahamedally Abdoolader.

From Glasgow.

Europa s—21 numbers, and 118 bundles iron tubes, Hussonally Cassumjee.
India s—20 cases old tom, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

From Genoa.

Nizam s—4 cases amber beads and 1 case glass beads, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

From New York.

Queen of the Seas—1,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Frandenburg and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—39 cases claret, C Bouneviaile and Co; 10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 16.

For Liverpool.

Knight Companion—143 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 300 bales cotton, Narsee Kessowjee and Co.
Zerbino s—30 bales hemp, Rattonsee Khettsee; 19 bales wool, Purestum Tairsee; 72 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 1 bale wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 143 bales rags and 2 bales cotton, Nutboo Soonderjee; 16 bales cotton, and 30 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Europa s—1,500 cwts wheat, Killicks, Nixon and Co; 3,196¼ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 1 500 cwts wheat, Ramcurn Khetsee; 1,400 lbs tea and 22 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; and Co; 55 bales hemp, Valubdass Narsee; 43 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 27 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 5 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For London.

British Princess—807 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co; 13 bales hides, Sallemahamed Goolam Hoosein.

For Calais.

Magdala—7,040¾ cwts linseed, Geo Lockart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Travancore s—1,125 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Europa, s—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Genoa.

Travancore s—500 bales cotton, Knoopan Co.

For Trieste.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 28.

Beatson, Surg, Bengal M D, on duty, from England, (Per s. s. Nizam.)

July 16.

Drummond, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st G N Infantry, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—July 16.

Drummond, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st G N Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 12.)

The services of Surgeon A Skeen are placed at the disposal of the Patiala Darbar, for employment as Medical adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Mr S Le P T Clifford, Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr Ryall.

Mr E H Pargiter, Assistant Engineer, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages.

Mr A Fenner, Executive Engineer, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, July 14.)

The following postings of Officers of the Forest Department are ordered:—

Mr H Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Bethul Division.

Mr R H E Thompson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Chanda Division.

Captain C W Lo..ck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Mandla Division.

Mr W P Thomas, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Hoshangabad Division.

Mr J McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Seonie Division.

Mr G H Foster, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Saugor Division.

Mr E E Fernandez, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Nimar Division.

Mr A Smythes, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Nagpur Division.

Mr E Dobbs, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Chhindwara Division.

Mr H Moore, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Jubbulpore Division.

The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces, Commission, have passed, the prescribed Examination:—In Marathi—Mr R Obbard, c s Assistant Commissioner, with credit Mr C W Imrie, c s, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr A A Reid, Local Overseer, is brought on the strength of the Public Works Department Establishment as an Overseer Buildings and Roads branch.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th July.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Roorkee on 27th June, Private J Burns, 1-6 h Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Roorkee, on 19th May, struck with his clenched fist Color Sergeant W Allman, of the same battalion, the said Color Sergeant W Allman being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

Second—With having at Roorkee, on 19th May, been drunk.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

W. Howey, Lieut Colonel,
Bengal Infantry,—President.

Approved and Confirmed.

Three years of the penal servitude awarded to be inflicted in India.

Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

HIGH COURT.—July 17.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Short Cause.

501-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Maya Ecoob bin Esmail—Part heard.

Long Cause.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S and Lynch and T.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott, Acting A. G., vs Shri Lalmoonjee Maharaj—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and Boevey.

258-77—A. F. Turner—Ragoo Balloo vs Crushnarao Ramchunderjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

285-77—Mr Chalk—Hoorbai vs Tyabjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

379-77—Craigie Lynch and Owen—E Latham and others vs Veerjee Purshotum—Tyabjee and S.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.)

Short Causes.

279-77—In person—Tribhowan Jadowjee vs Venayeckrao Harrychund.

318-77—Khunderao Morojee—Jeewa Kissore vs Venayeck Ramchunder—Hearn and Cleveland.

467-77—Mr Bickwell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Hajee Issa Hajee Tasla.

468-77—Tyabjee and Sayane—Veerchund Khimchund vs Memon Hajee Oosman Ahmed.

471-77—Remington, Hore and Langley—Pudumsey Dhunjee vs Pestonjee Bezonjee and another.

486-77—Macfarlane and G—Narsoo Najoo and another vs Rajoo Balloo.

487-77—Shapoorjee and T—Nursey Sooderjee vs Damodhur Panachund.

Long Cause.

246-77—F Chalk—Premdas Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

For Judgment.

696-76—Hearn and C—Dinanath Bhugoonath K vs M Framjee Kias—Craigie, Lynch and Owen and Pestonjee Kawasjee.

Short Causes.

104-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld, vs E Muncherjee Wacha.

105-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Tricumdass Sumbhoodass.

115-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Antonio Pereira.

123-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cursonjee Amerchund.

381-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Canggon Nanchund.

403-77—In person—Khimjee Jeewa vs Visram Wagjee.

Long Causes.

680-76—J C Cama—Byramjee Eduljee O. vs Husson Amrajee—Mr Turner.

323-77—Mr. Skepsey—Gangjee Kutcha vs Jewraj Damjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank vs Nundram Beharilall—Tyabjee and Sayane.

720-76—Muljee and S—The Mazagon S and W Co vs Dayal Buttonsey—Crawford and Boevey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·691
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·905
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	493
Fall of Rain	1·43
Total fall during month	4·98
" " year	39·45
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of 16th	2·18

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ...... 17th .... 6h. 3·9m. p.m.
Full Moon .... 25th .... 0h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 17	English Mail expected.	5 33	6 39	4 5 m 4 4 a	9 58 m 10 42 a
Wed. 18	.....	5 33	6 38	5 12 m 4 52 a	11 1 m 11 41 a
Th. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	6 35 m 5 45 a	0 24 a
Fri. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	7 57 m 7 4 a	0 44 m 1 38 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 34	6 38	9 10 m 8 20 a	1 55 m 3 11 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday after Trinity	5 35	6 38	10 4 m 9 22 a	2 52 m 4 1 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	10 46 m 10 14 a	3 46 m 4 47 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—CUMMING—July 16th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fort, Bombay, by the Rev. Isaac F. Row, George E. Young, to Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of A. Cumming, Esq., of Bombay.

DEATHS.

DeSOUZA—July 13th, at Sadra, of Bronchitis, Antonio Pedro Alfredo, the infant son of Mr. A. S. deSouza, Apothecary.

LaTOUCHE—July 13th, at Kaira, Cecil-Robert Stratsham, infant son of Major W. V. LaTouche, aged 7 months and 6 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—June 15th, at Mauritius, the wife of Edw. B. Evans, Lieut R. A., of a daughter, prematurely, still-born.

KINDERSLEY—July 14th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. R. Kindersley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARK—July 13th, at Kilpauk, of convulsions, Evelyn Stanley, infant son of Mr. George F. T. Clark, Manager H. M.'s Stationery Office, Madras.

SHEPPARD—July 12th, Harry Sheppard, Manager, Wilson and Co., Madras, aged 42 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1877.

The Russians have shown unexpected enterprise in Bulgaria, a portion of their force having already crossed the Balkans by the Schipka or Kesanlik Pass and reached Eski Saghra, which is within a day's march of the line of railway running from Constantinople to Adrianople and Philippopoli. This advance southwards beyond the mountains cannot, however, be regarded as much more than a reconnaissance; for it is incredible that the Russians will venture to march on Adrianople, leaving two strong armies, that of Abdul Kerim and that of Suleiman Pasha, intact on their right and left flanks and all the strong Bulgarian fortresses untaken. Such a plan of compaign would probably end as disastrously as the invasion of Armenia. The occupation of Rasgrad is a more sensible measure, as it may be regarded as a preliminary step to the siege or investment of Rustchuk. The main Turkish army in Bulgaria seems to avoid a great battle, and is perhaps waiting for the co-operation of the army marching from Montenegro. The news from Armenia is, as usual, conflicting; but it is at least confessed on both sides that the Russian Left Wing has retired from Bayazid to Gumri, to effect a junction with the Centre column near Kars, so that the battle at Bayazid has had no other result than to clear a line of retreat for the Russians.

We devoutly hope that there may be some truth in the announcement of the intention of the British Government to send the Mediterranean Squadron through the Dardanelles. The Russians have now crossed, in Europe, the line which was said to have been fixed as the limit within which England would not let the Russians approach Constantinople without taking steps to protect her own interests; and, if the fleet moves eastwards from Besika Bay, we may assume that the policy of Lord Beaconsfield has at last been adopted by a majority of the Cabinet.

The debate in the House of Commons this year on the Indian Budget seems to have been altogether wanting in that element of reality which was given to the debate of last year by the interest felt at home in the question of the depreciation of silver. The extraordinary fluctuations in the value of the metal on which the Indian currency is based naturally frightened economists a year ago into devising vain schemes for the substitution of gold for silver as a medium of exchange in this country; and the problem was of so complex a character, the actual and probable results of the continued depreciation of silver as compared with gold being hotly disputed by some of the ablest financial writers in England, that the House of Commons in 1876 was in almost a lively state while the debate on the Indian Budget was going on. The excitement about silver soon, however, died away, and we have since last autumn settled tranquilly down to the acceptance, in mercantile and private affairs, of a lower range of exchangeable values for our rupees than we were accustomed to in years gone by, feeling even thankful that we seem to have escaped for a time the disastrous fall to 1s. 6d. the rupee which seemed to be impending about this time last year. In his Financial Statement for 1877-78 the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, had comparatively little to say about the depreciation of silver, if we except the important announcement that Lord Salisbury, acting on a suggestion made by the late Mr. Bagehot, had determined to take power to issue Treasury bills, renewable from time to time, to the amount of £2,500,000, "on the distinct understanding that that power "should only be used when the India Office "could not sell their bills on India." This is, in reality, a plan for enabling the Secretary of State to borrow money wherewith to speculate in Exchange, and we are sorry the India Office has not yet learnt the simple lesson that all its efforts to keep the rate of exchange constant by means of such devices must be both futile and costly, and that trade, which Lord George Hamilton is so afraid of disturbing by his financial operations if he forces his silver on the market when there is no demand for it, asks nothing more from the Government than to know exactly beforehand what sums will be drawn for at stated intervals, and then to be let alone to make its calculations accordingly.

It follows from this explanation that of the sum of five millions borrowed at home only half the amount is an addition to the permanent debt, the other half being reserved to meet the contingency of a fall in Exchange which may not arise, and being redeemable whenever the rupee rises again in value. The total amount borrowed from the public for the regular services of the year in India and in England is, therefore, only £5,000,000 in all, of which half has been raised at home and half out here, or £1,200,000 less than was estimated for by Sir John Strachey. On the other hand, the sum contributed by Native States, which will be "absorbed by debentures coming due," is now officially stated to be £900,000, so that, in point of fact, the actual borrowing operations differ very slightly indeed from those foreshadowed as probable in the Budget. Lord George Hamilton gives a useful summary of the financial results of recent years by stating that the aggregate surplus realized in the years from 1873-74 to the end of 1876-77 was £9,362,207. In the same period the amount borrowed was £17,174,032, making a total, with the surplus, of £26,536,239, the whole of which amount would have been available for expenditure on reproductive public works but for the occurrence of the famines in Bengal and Southern India. The amount actually spent on such works was £19,466,121, and to this sum must be added the cost of the two famines, or £11,861,591, making a total expenditure of £31,327,712. Setting these figures against those of the revenue, as shown above, we have a difference on the expenditure side of about £5,000,000, which is the amount the Government has now obtained permission to borrow in order to redress the balance. No impartial critic of Indian finance who considers that the statistics just given represent what has been done by the Government over and above providing for the ordinary expenditure of each year, which includes a prodigious military budget, will hesitate to admit that the financial administration of this Empire has been, on the whole, sagaciously and successfully conducted. No doubt, there is a good deal in what Sir George Campbell says, that the Government of India has laid by nothing for a rainy day, and that in this country it is most desirable to make such a provision, because "in "times of trouble and adversity the English "Government could not attempt to raise more "money in India by fresh taxation." We have noticed with considerable misgiving the tendency of Lord Northbrook and Sir John Strachey to deplete the Cash Balances below the level of the reserve of treasure which the Government of India ought always to keep in hand for an emergency. In India, more even than in the great military monarchies of the Continent, the Government must hold itself in constant readiness for war; and a well-furnished military treasure chest is therefore indispensable. We do not, however, consider it necessary on that account for the Government to abandon its public works policy, which is after all the most fruitful and beneficent characteristic of the British administration of India, and we are glad to find that the Government is resolved to persevere with the construction of great works of communication throughout the country. Lord George Hamilton intimated that henceforth the accounts will be made out in such a form as to show the exact cost for construction and maintenance of and the revenue yielded by every so called reproductive work in India; and an exact statement of this kind will have the advantage of showing what have really been the results of State management as compared with those of private enterprise. We believe the figures will, if accurately stated, completely vindicate the wisdom of Lord Dalhousie's policy in entrusting the building of Indian Railways to guaranteed companies, and will shew that the Government of India has in more recent times made a serious mistake in discouraging English investors from putting capital into such works by jealously forbidding the construction of any new lines except those on which it could itself expend two or three millions a year. The whole railway system of India has been kept back from completion for a quarter of a century, and some parts of it have been entirely ruined, by the perverse determination of successive Viceroys to gratify the professional vanity of General Narrow Gauge Strachey, whose great idea is that nobody shall be allowed to make a mile of railway in India except on his gauge and under his direct control. Irrigation works stand on quite a different footing from railways. The natives are glad to pay for travelling on the railways, but as a rule it is found that they do not care to use the water supplied to them in canals for the irrigation of their fields. Mr. Onslow put this point very forcibly in the debate on the Budget, when he said "he be-"lieved it better to spend money on railways "than on irrigation works, because the natives "would rather starve than take the water, while "the railways were of great use for the transport "of food to avert famine." It would have been more correct to say that the natives will rather starve than pay an additional rent for canal water. They would probably take the water readily enough, if they could get their fields irrigated without giving themselves any trouble or paying anything for the gift of fertilizing water. But the peasantry are in most parts of India very poor, and in too many cases they toil only to enrich the money lender, who allows them a bare subsistence out of the produce of their fields. They cannot afford, therefore, to be enterprising, or to pay a rent to the State for water and construct at their own cost channels for conducting it from the great canals to each plot of ground under cultivation. It may be doubted if this apathy can be overcome till either the ryots are relieved by the State from dependence on the money lender and made actual proprietors of their fields, or the State makes up its mind to set the theories of sentimental politicians at naught and recognize the money lender as what he really is, the capitalist or middleman who farms the land and employs the ryots as agricultural labourers. The Imperial Government, as represented by Sir John Strachey, has given up in despair the problem of making irrigation works pay, and has resolved to throw the burden on the provincial Governments of levying a compulsory water rate. Mr. Fawcett acutely hits the weak point of this policy of decentralization when he says: "It is a great "danger associated with the scheme that its "inevitable result will be to lead to the im-"position of manifold local burdens which will "be withdrawn from the notice of the House of "Commons." Where the taxpayers are unrepresented, the supervision of the Supreme Government, and afterwards of the House of Commons, provides checks which actual experience in Bombay has shown not to be unnecessary on the eagerness of provincial Governments to make their administration conspicuous by raising great sums of money for the construction of splendid public works; and decentralization, though it has a popular sound, will soon become hateful to the people if they learn that it means the increase of local taxation with a view to the relief of the Imperial Treasury from charges for improvements that have been undertaken and carried out in the interest of the whole Empire.

It can now be denied no longer that there is a stagnation of promotion among the Civil Servants of the Bombay Presidency as complete as the one which has excited serious attention in the N. W Provinces and the Punjab. A study of the Civil List will show that there are officers in the Revenue Survey branch of the Service who joined in 1856, and although since that date nearly a third part of the lifetime Scripturally allotted to man (but seldom enjoyed by Englishmen who have borne the heat and burden of the day in India) has passed away, they are not yet in even officiating charge of districts. It is also equally clear that the most fortunate of the Civilians who joined the service from 1867 to 1870 need scarcely hope to attain the position of junior collectors (surely, a modest enough goal for men of ability and large experience in the country) until they have completed twenty-two years' service, and even then they will be fortunate if they reach the post. This is not a haphazard assertion. We are speaking by the card lest equivocation should undo us. Our remarks are based on the closely-reasoned conclusions of an experienced actuary. There are two great blocks to promotion in the Civil Service, caused chiefly by over-recruitment and by irregular recruitment. The last consists of the bestowal of political and other appointments upon military men and other outsiders who have no great claim, or perhaps none at all, upon the public purse. We do not mean to question the fitness for certain political appointments of certain military men; all we mean to say is that as Civilians are sent specially out of England to do the political work of India they ought—*cæteris paribus*—to have the preference in political appointments. Military men would not like to see Civilians given the command of regiments; they would feel very strongly that every man ought to stick to his own profession; which is precisely the feeling that fills Civilians when they see military men lifted out of their own profession and placed in Civil employment which the country has already arranged for being done by other people specially prepared for the work—namely, Civilians. These two great causes of the block in the Civil Service affect—first, all the men of not more than 9 years' services (*i. e.*, all the junior Civilians; and, secondly, all men from the sixteenth to the twentieth year of service inclusive. Promotion in this Presidency has never been rapid among Civilians; but of late years, in spite of the transfer of a few men to Madras and Bengal, the evils of over-recruitment and irregular recruitment have done their work, and the Bombay Presidency Civil Service looks very like a congealed stream. It may also be usefully remembered that the pay of the next higher appointment above the lowest grade of Assistant in the Bombay Presidency is only Rs. 550 a month, while in Bengal it is Rs. 700. Why this difference? Is Bombay so much superior to Bengal for salubriousness that the Rs. 150 extra is given as a reward to the Bengal Civilian for the additional dangers he has to face? This can scarcely be the explanation, because there are large tracts of this Presidency which are as unhealthy as Bengal, and are never visited with the grateful cold weather which throws new life for a season into the Bengal resident. But, whatever the explanation may be, the unfairness exists, and when to it is added that the prospect of promotion to the grade we refer to is delayed until the seventh or eighth year of a Civilian's service, it is the last thing to be wondered at that the members of the Bombay Civil Service show impatience if not discontent.

When such substantial grievances as these exist, the famous, or infamous (which you please to call it) gagging order of the Government of India, forbidding public servants to combine in memorials to represent their grievances freely, but honestly and justly, is insult added to deep injury. We are sorry to think that such an order could have been due only to to the influence of men who, themselves Civilians, have reached the highest rung of the ladder to which they can aspire, and who feel no remorse at kicking at the means by which they themselves were raised, and shaking off every struggling Civilian who was endeavouring to rise upon it. Such an order has been of a piece with the rest of Lord Lytton's administration, and we can only wonder at the folly of the supposition that discontent would burn less fiercely because denied expression. No one perhaps has been more hard upon the Indian Civil Service than we have been ourselves. We have never hesitated to point out the faults of its collective and individual constitution, the self conceit and self-sufficiency of some of its officers, the manifest inefficiency of others, and the abnormally and absurdly high pay of some of the appointments. We can, however, no longer conceal from ourselves that the junior Civilians as a body have a very substantial grievance. Whatever else may be urged against the Civil Service, it cannot be denied that the service consists of men who have acquired their position by their own unaided effort, and who owe nothing to anybody save those who enabled them to acquire a good education. They are men who have come out to this country relying on the solemn promises of Government, and it is to be regretted that there is great danger of their finding those promises fallacious.

Apart, however, from the interests of the service itself there is also a grave public interest involved in this stagnation in promotion. The administration must suffer when it becomes a mere "mechanic exercise" in the hands of disappointed men who have nothing to hope for and nothing to fear. Again, the late period at which officers receive charge of Districts injuriously affects the administration. We all know what a depressing influence this climate has upon even the best of us. Comparatively few men who have been exposed to the trying life of the Districts retain their health and energy unimpaired after the period for pension has arrived, and the prospect of Districts administered by feeble officers who ought to be enjoying the dignified ease of a pension is not reassuring. In the interests of the public, therefore, as well as in the interests of the service, we say that something must be done to remedy the present state of affairs. Delay is to be deprecated; there has already been sufficient delay to render the whole service irritable and angry, and the expressions of discontent which have found their way into these columns are probably only the preliminary signals of a coming storm. Yesterday, we stated that the Secretary of State had desired that the plan devised to remove the block in the Civil Service of the N. W. Provinces should be applied to Bombay. All we can add to this announcement is that the sooner a remedy is found for the present state of affairs the better.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

It may interest those who are hanging back from joining the Volunteer movement to know that Sir Michael Westropp, the Chief Justice, has become an honorary member and stated his approbation of a scheme alike so admirable and patriotic.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.

Up till Sunday considerable anxiety existed in Guzerat with respect to the scantiness of the rainfall this year. The Mahajuns in Broach had even gone so far as to use their religious influence to forbid the export of grain from that port, believing that it would soon be needed for the inhabitants. But fortunately on Sunday night there was a heavy fall of rain, and a local firm yesterday received a telegram from its upcountry agents stating that much reason for anxiety had disappeared. There has not been a famine in Guzerat for nearly half-a-century; but until Sunday night the inhabitants believed that as Orissa, Rajpootana, Bengal, the Deccan, and Madras had successively been visited with dearth during the last few years, Guzerat's turn must come next.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.

A preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory in Bombay.

THE BREACH CANDY MURDERERS.

There is a shadow of a hope of a remission of the capital sentence being granted to one of the condemned men in the Breach Candy murder case. Petitions were sent to Government some days ago on behalf of the convicts. Yesterday evening a telegram was received from His Excellency the Governor directing that the execution of the two men, which had been fixed for Friday the 20th inst., should be postponed.

ON FURLOUGH.

LONDON, June 22.

The agitation which Lord Redesdale raised throughout England, when a few days ago he called attention to the fact that a book called "The Priest in Absolution" was privately printed and circulated among a certain section of the extreme school of High Churchmen, has shown no symptoms of abatement yet. It has startled Englishmen to find that not only are their wives and daughters expected to go to confession, but that a book is published containing questions which will suggest to the clergyman the best means of probing the hearts and worming out the secret thoughts of English matrons and pure English girls. It was said of Balzac's novels, that each one was dug out of a suffering woman's heart, and if our irresponsible clergymen of the Church of England are going to arrogate to themselves the power of cross-examining men's wives and sisters and daughters on matters of the most delicate and, in fact, sacred nature, then such things as the great French novelist held up to the pity of the world may become the common property of every village gossip. The enormous power this sort of thing would give to men only bound to secrecy as they are individually actuated by right and honourable feelings, is not pleasant to contemplate. And in connection with the Church is appears to me a very noticeable thing in the England of to-day, that few families are of the same way of thinking in regard to Church matters. I spent last Sunday in a charming house a few miles from London, and after breakfast, while walking under some shady trees, it being a clear hot June morning, the question of going to Church arose. Paterfamilias decided that he did not feel up to going, which meant that he should enjoy the *Saturday Review* under the shade of one of the aforesaid trees; Materfamilias said she should take her youngest child with her to a moderate Church close by; the eldest daughter, a girl of sixteen, said she should walk about a mile to hear dear Mr. Somebody whose views were very extreme, and a couple of sons, from twelve to fifteen years old, were off somewhere else. I was so amazed at everyone having a Church of their own that I thought I had better keep Paterfamilias company, and think over it, the aids to reflection being a fragrant weed and something very well iced.

The mail which takes this letter to you will, of course, carry most copious biographies of stout old Admiral Rous, who died on Tuesday night. He had been so long the great authority on racing matters, that most people forget he was once one of the most daring and able sailors in the British navy. His death has revived the memory of the time when he commanded the Pique, and how, when she got ashore on the Newfoundland coast, the coolness and gallantry of her Commander inspired the crew to such exertions as got her off with a bad leak and a smashed rudder; and further how he brought her home to England leaky and rudderless, encountering fearful storms in the Atlantic. This is the type of man that made the Navy famous of old, and there is no doubt that it would have been a far better thing for England if the Admiral had devoted his marvellous energy, his great power of organizing, and his untiring industry to improving the service of which he was an ornament, instead of winning fame as an admirable handicapper. Among the minor traits in his character, were he ran counter to modern ideas and practice so far that he hated cards, detested tobacco, and had such a horror of luncheon that he declared half his friends killed themselves by indulging in that mid-day meal.

The *World* says that a Yankee's comment on the recent extraordinary scenes in the French Legislative Assembly is as follows, brief and to the point: "Hell itself, Sir, could not be successfully conducted on such principles." This reminds one somewhat of a saying of Horace Greeley, when that truly representative American was Editor of the *Tribune*. As he was sitting in his office one day a city missionary came in and begged a subscription from him for the purpose of saving souls in the city of New York. Greeley looked at him for a moment, and then said in a tone of intense conviction: "Sir, there ain't half the number of people damned nowadays that ought to be." But speaking of the scene in the French Chamber on Saturday last, I must enclose the following description of Gambetta as he appeared on that occasion. It reads like burlesque but it is really written seriously, and is a good example of that ambitious "word-painting" which too often ends in what dear Mrs. Malaprop styles "a nice derangement of epitaphs." It is from the *World* and runs thus:—

> But the true watershed of the sitting—perspiringly as rampantly precipitous as was the entire afternoon—was not reached until Gambetta spoke. Every external condition was against that man, and yet he won. The rich jerkings of the lumbering shoulders, the low leerings of the bloodshot eyes, the flabby waddlings of the swinish jowl, the uncouth gestures of the heavy arms, the dishevelled conceit of the rugged hair, the tumid sponginess of the pendulous ears, the arrogant complacency of the doughy fingers, the squabby awkwardness of the bulking body, the husky brawling of the beery voice, the slovenly clownishness of the ill-made clothes; and above all, perhaps, the flippant, domineering, swaggering contumeliousness of the entire attitude and tone, made up a total of offensive bellowing vulgarity from which educated natures shrink away with repugnance.

When the author of this beautiful imagery saw it in print he must have felt the modest conviction that genius alone could produce such a wonderful result.

Talking of Americans, of course the lion of the day is General Grant. He is amazingly popular, and has to go through a very severe course of festivities. I wonder what he thinks of it all. He is shown fireworks at the Crystal Palace, horse shows at the Alexandra Palace, is made a citizen of London, has dined at the Reform Club, has been gushed at and wept over by the *Daily Telegraph* which tells him that England "feels her heart warm at the very sight of the manly Western soldier as to a stalwart son, who, though long departed, has come back at last covered with honours to pay a brief visit to the old home that he has never quite forgotten." If General Grant has "never quite forgotten" the old home he must be gifted with powers of memory of a very exceptional kind, since this is the first visit he has paid to England. I fancy this is the sort of thing the General would describe as "high falutin."

One is so tired of hearing of cases of breach of promise of marriage in which, from the time of the celebrated case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick downward, eloquent counsel have made impassioned speeches in which they have drawn tears from sympathetic jurymen by denouncing the heartless conduct of base men in trifling with lovely women, that it is almost with a feeling of relief that one turns to a trial in which the tables are turned, and the gentleman obtains damages from the lady for jilting him. It seems that in October last Mrs. Verschoyle, widow of Captain Verschoyle, and owner of a fine place called Roebuck Hall in county of Dublin, was a passenger in a steamer from Liverpool to Dublin. A gallant butcher, named Knowles, was also a passenger in the steamer, and here he made the widow's acquaintance; from acquaintances they became friends, from friends lovers, and from lovers they became as rapidly plaintiff and defendant in a breach of promise suit. It appears they were unable to get married in peace and quiet in Dublin, owing to a difference in their creeds, so they went to Liverpool, and while they were staying the necessary fourteen days in that city, the widow thought better of it, and returned to Dublin alone, leaving the butcher to pay the expenses of the trip, while she married one Mr. Mulligan, described grandiloquently as "a vendor of periodicals," though whether that means a man who hawks newspapers about I can't say. The jury sympathized with the butcher and gave him £200 damages. Somehow or other the whole affair irresistibly recalls Captain Costigan and those other Irish heroes whom the great master loved to draw with a not unfriendly hand.

I went to the Strand Theatre two nights ago to see a piece called "Mammon," which is decidedly well written and very tolerably acted, Mr. Vernon and Miss Ada Swanborough taking the leading parts, and Miss Taylor, a very pretty girl, going fairly through a sentimental love scene. The piece is hardly worth describing, and I mention it chiefly because it was preceded by such a poor farce, so poorly acted, that one wonders a London audience could sit it out. And it was followed by "The Maid and the Magpie," in which the gods in the gallery insisted on encoring all the stupid songs and dances sung and danced by young ladies for whom I could not but feel a profound pity, though they seemed jolly enough. It is rather a curious sign of the times, that in the height of the London season there is not a single one of Shakespeare's plays being acted at any of the theatres, nor can Sheridan, one sentence of whose "School for Scandal" contains more bright and sparkling wit than the whole of most modern plays, find a hearing either. When I saw the Strand Theatre half empty the other evening, I could not help thinking that any manager who would put the masterpieces of English comedy on the stage, and get them acted by really competent actors—such as those who in the days of our grand-fathers went through their parts with the natural gaiety, the polished ease, and courtly grace of accomplished artists—would reap a very handsome profit.

Of course most people in India will read the account of the trial of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant for issuing a pamphlet said to be obscene and called "The Fruits of Philosophy." I am not going into the subject beyond saying that Government appear to me to have done a very foolish thing in undertaking the prosecution. The pamphlet which is a reprint with additions of a brochure published by a Dr. Knowlton many years ago deals with the question of surplus population, and advises people how they may have small families. Since Government have denounced it as immoral, the sale of it has increased from about a hundred a week to many hundreds of thousands. The speech of Mrs. Besant, who defends herself, is able and interesting, and one very curious fact was mentioned during the trial, which was that, when Dr. Lankester was coroner for Middlesex, he stated that in one year 16,000 (*sixteen thousand*) women in London murdered their infants. All of which child murder argues Mr. Braudlaugh, might have been prevented if the unfortunate mothers had but been acquainted with the pamphlet for which he is now being tried.

In conclusion, I make no apology for not touching on war matters in this letter. Your other correspondents deal fully with this question, and at present the real facts are so overlaid in a mass of conflicting telegrams and rumours, that it is impossible to say with certainly what either side is doing. As to England, the feeling is daily gaining ground that the time for vacillating counsels and conflicting opinions in the cabinet is over, and that the sooner England is in a position to place two or three *corps d'armee* in the field at a few days notice the better for her honour and her interests. The reticence of Government in regard to how far England is prepared for immediate action is a good deal resented, but the country has great confidence in the wisdom and sagacity of Lord Beaconsfield. H.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The lesson being taught to the Russians, by the inefficiency of the little narrow line of railway on which they have to depend so much, will, it is most devoutly to be hoped, strike (as you suggested on Wednesday) some doubts into the minds of those who are still bent on introducing the metre gauge into the trunk system of Indian railways.

Still, the very recent determination not to forbear from insisting on the metre gauge even for the debateable length of the Ajmere Extension, viz., that between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpore, does not look like the dawning of clearer intelligence upon those with whom the consideration and decision of these questions rest.

At all events, come what may in future times, it can never be pleaded that this fiasco of the metre gauge was forced upon our railway system without due warning of the evils likely to follow, and, unlike the case of the Hydraulic Lift and one or two other similar mistakes, those who are forcing the metre gauge upon us will never be able to fling from them what sooner or later will prove an ugly responsibility. No doubt, however, they are stedfast and honest believers in the wisdom of the measure and look on those who differ from them as utterly in the wrong. Still, however, wrapped up in the armour of self belief, they must see that results, facts, have not in many cases at all supported the theories upon which they started. The metre gauge was heralded upon the world as "adopted by the Indian Government from the solitary reason of belief in its superior economy." At that time the whole question was to a certain extent a matter of speculation. But it has gone far beyond that now. The metre gauge, be it good or bad, a success or a failure, has been sufficiently tried to become a fact, and how fares it with the promised economy? Is it not true that the saving in first cost is miserable in the extreme, while increased cost of maintenance and enhanced working charges form an unceasing burden upon the public who wish to send their goods by the metre lines?

Is it not true that if this very Ajmere Extension is constructed upon the metre gauge the merchants who will have to use that line will have to pay at least three or four pies per ton per mile more than if it had been fashioned on the broad gauge of the line which it runs into? I do not now dwell upon the other questions, the evils of break of gauge and the almost certain incapacity of the metre gauge lines to cope, with the stern demands not alone of war exigencies but of the exigencies which are of not infrequent occurrence now in times of peace, when famine-stricken districts call for instant transport of food and grain in vast quantities. For as Sir Richard Temple says (I quote from memory), no doubt the managers of metre lines will maintain their ability to carry anything that could be brought to them.

We were dosed with the alleged capacity of the metre lines *ad nauseam* in the early days of the discussion, just as we were thoroughly surfeited with their alleged "superior economy."

Now we have tests and actual results by which to gauge the latter and how do matters stand. The memorial lately transmitted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the question of constructing on the metre gauge the extension of the B. B. and C. I. R. to Ajmere has most ably and conclusively summed up the question, and shown from the published reports how painfully short of expectation are the results of the working of one of the most important of the metre lines. In spite, however, of results which in ordinary common sense life would make any shrewd man of business at least pause ere he proceeded deeper in the matter, it is plain that the metre gauge is destined to have its way. One class, however, will derive benefit and lucrative employment from its introduction, viz., the Civil Engineer, who are not unlikely to have a good deal of laying or relaying, taking up or putting down, to do with it in one shape or another, either altering it to the broad gauge or laying a third rail, and they therefore may have reason to rejoice. B. A.

AN UNSUBSTANTIAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When other parts of the Esplanade are allowed to be used by the members of the Gymkhana for equestrian exercises, I wonder why the Rotten Row and the riding course on the Kennedy Sea Face are closed against those who like a pleasant gallop on a dry day. If the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee choose to close the above places on account of the rainy season, it is equally, nay more, advisable to place the same restriction on the Gymkhanawallahs. I trust this will meet the eyes of the powers that be and induce them to remedy what, I think, I may rightly call a grievance. J.

THE NEW DHOBIES' LINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having lately visited the new Dhobies' Lines, erected near the Mahaluxmee Station, I was much surprised to find that no attempt had been made to improve on the old Esplanade lines lately vacated by the dhobies. It is to be regretted that our worthy Municipal Commissioner or his predecessor did not take advantage of the opportunity of improving the whole system of washing and drying clothes when building the new lines. The consequence is that the dhobies will jog along in the same old fashion as they did fifty or sixty years ago. Some seven years ago, the ever energetic Mr. A. Crawford, then Municipal Commissioner, was so anxious to improve, not only the dhobies' system of washing, but the native bathing arrangements as well, that he offered a prize of Rs. 300 on behalf of the Municipality, coupled with the Sassoon Mechanics Institution Gold Medal (he being President of that Institution at that time), for the best design for public baths and wash houses.* There were seven designs submitted, and the prize, if I remember correctly, was carried off by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. E., of the Public Works Department. It was stated by Mr. Crawford, when distributing the prizes of the above Institution, that it was his intention to adopt the prize design, with a slight modification, in two or three places in Bombay. This, however, unfortunately for the public, he had not an opportunity of doing, owing to his having resigned the Commissionership soon after, and now the best opportunity that could have happened has passed without the slightest improvement, an opportunity which might certainly have been taken advantage of, and proved a great public benefit. So much for our Municipal authorities!!

July 14. DHOBIE.

* See *Bombay Gazette*, dated July 26, 1870, for the notification of prize design.

PROMOTION IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

On the 2nd instant Sir Neville Chamberlain issued the following General Order:—

"Circumstances are often coming to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, which make it clear to him that much misconception at present prevails in the minds of some Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys, as to the conditions under which promotion in the Native Army is regulated; and, therefore, to remove all possible excuse for future misapprehension on this subject His Excellency thinks it well to define clearly the exact position in which every one of each grade stands in regard to promotion. No person in the Army is entitled to expect promotion or preferment of any kind as a *right*. Fitness is the only test; and the power of deciding rests with the Commanding Officer and the Government. Seniority of itself gives no claim whatsoever to advancement. Seniority can only be considered when fitness is equally shared by two or more individuals, and then it will carry with it its due weight. Being passed over for promotion is no cause of grievance; and any one who fails to discharge his duties with zeal and efficiency because of having been superseded, risks his privilege to remain in the service. Any Native Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier who presumes to prefer a claim for promotion on the mere grounds of seniority, or to complain because of having been passed over, is guilty of having made a frivolous complaint, and renders himself liable to be punished. All that can be claimed by any one in the Native Army is the pay of his rank and proper treatment: these conditions are assured to all by the regulations of the Service. Any demand beyond this is a pretension which will not be tolerated. The Commander-in-Chief trusts that what he has now said will be understood by all ranks, and that thus future trouble will be avoided. A translation of this order in the Vernacular is to be issued to every Native Regiment of the Madras Army, and is to be kept for reference in the Office of the Adjutant."

EARNEST APPEAL OF MAHOMEDANS ON BEHALF OF THE TURKISH WOUNDED.

To the Humane of All Creeds, the Executive Committee for raising funds in aid of the Turkish wounded, and the widows and orphans of those killed in war on the side of Turkey,—appointed by the Mahomedans of Calcutta in Public Meeting assembled,—make the following Appeal:—

Brethren!—If we may be allowed to address you thus, in obliteration of all real or imagined uncharitableness of the past,—we appeal to you in the interests of humanity to lend a helping hand to alleviate the misery and affliction which a war of continents entails on the combatants. Let us discard the arena of politics, and unite in an errand of mercy amidst the embattled hosts.

The disastrous effects of a war,—which, judged by the hosts arrayed on either side, the area of operations and the interests at stake, is the greatest of our time,—it would be beyond the reach of private efforts adequately to cure. It behoves us then to limit our operations according to our means, and lay down for ourselves a precise area. The streamlet that is utterly lost in the barren expanse of the desert may, if kept in bounds, suffice to create a lovely oasis—a haven of refuge for the ships of the desert. Your aid we therefore desire for Turkish Soil, especially as we understand that the Turkish arrangements for the care of the wounded leave a margin open for private efforts.

The Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey have, in communications made to us through the Consul-General of their Government stationed at Bombay, been pleased to intimate that they are prepared to accept the charge of any Funds which we may remit, and to see that those Funds are devoted to the objects for which they are intended, namely the Relief of the Turkish Wounded and of the Orphans and the Destitute created by the war. Such acts of International fellow-feeling and kindliness are permitted by the Law of Nations to Neutrals—and can on no ground be taken exception to by a belligerent.

Christians! Under the recent organization of the Ottoman Army your co-religionists will be in the battle front, and share the common danger and misery of warfare. Even if that were not the case, your charity has always been extended beyond the limits of your own communion, wherever there has been suffering or misery to be relieved; and it is to your co-religionists that the first movement in aid of the wounded of Turkey is due (the Duke of Sutherland's committee.)

Followers of Moses! You are bound by the holiest of ties to the sufferers whom we seek to relieve.

Hindus! Your charity has ere this been extended to other creeds and races, over oceans which the orthodox amongst yourselves would not cross.

Followers of Buddha and Jina! Your solicitude for the preservation of life emboldens us to appeal to you for aid.

Zoroastrians! Your mercantile enterprise unites you in close bonds with the subjects of the Ottoman Empire, who may claim a share of the munificence which is famous even in lands other than our own.

Christians, Jews, Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsees! We appeal to you all in the sacred name of humanity to aid us in our cause to the best of your power.

Gentlemen desirous of co-operating with our Committee in the matter of this Appeal are requested to communicate forthwith with our Secretary, Prince Naseeroodeen Hyder, of the Mysore Family, at our Office at No. 16, Toltolla, Calcutta.

As soon as a sufficient number of gentlemen will express their sympathy with this movement, they will be invited to a preliminary meeting for devising the best means of accomplishing this object.

Abdul Luteef.	Mirza Mahomed Bakur Shirazee.
Mahomed Rahimooddeen, (Mysore Family.)	Abdoor Rowoof.
Johan Kudder Mirza, (Oudh Family.)	Syed Mahomed Mehdee (Chitpore Family.)
Naseerooddeen Hyder, (Mysore Family.)	Shaikh Murad Ali.

Calcutta, July 12, 1877.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CROSSING OF THE BALKANS BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Latest advices from the seat of war in European Turkey state, that eighteen battalions of Russian troops have already crossed the Balkans through the Schipka Pass, and that they have arrived as far as Eski Saghra without meeting with any opposition from the enemy.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN BULGARIA.

The Russian troops have arrived at Rasgrad, and have cut the line of Railway connecting Varna with Rustchuck.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

According to a Russian official despatch, the Russian General Tergukassow, after relieving the garrison of Bayazid, fell back in the direction of Gumri. But a Turkish official despatch on the same subject states, that the Turks attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting, and moreover that the enemy suffered heavy loss and were compelled to abandon their wounded.

The fortress of Ardahan is still held by Russian troops.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN BESIKA BAY.

It is reported that the British Ambassador at Constantinople is negotiating for the entry into the Dardanelles of the British Ironclad squadron now lying at anchor in Besika Bay.

LONDON, JULY 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
Exchange on India	1-8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½.
4½ per cent. do.	93¾.
5½ per cent. do.	89½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛.
5 per cent. Indian Reute, 1872	107.
Bar Silver	54½.
Oriental Bank Shares	£44.
Chartered do. do.	£21.
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£29.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 16.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, JULY 7-15 A.M.

H. M.'s Undaunted sailed for Trincomallee.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 16.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 15 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. max. 86, W. B. 79, min. 75, bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 61 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.W., 5 to 6. ther. 84, bar. 30·2. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. S., S. W., S.S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 89 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., ther. 90 bar. 29·88. Fall of rain 3 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W., moderate, ther. 88. Fall of rain 3 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 3-16 to 1d.	"

WE understand that the Directors of the Malabar Company, Limited, against whom summonses were lately taken out in the Police Court by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for not filing a balance sheet as required by the Joint Stock Companies Act, having explained that they were not personally aware that the Company was in default in the matter, it is not the intention of the Registrar to proceed against them to enforce the penalties mentioned in the Act. Messrs. Forbes and Co., the Managers of the Company, have also written to the Registrar, explaining the reason they had for delaying the filing of the balance sheet, (which was in effect a desire on their part to benefit the shareholders of the Company) and stating positively that they had not intended wilfully to evade compliance with the Act. The Registrar considers the explanation given satisfactory and will not proceed further on the summons against them.

WHEN Mr. Alexander Russel, of the *Scotsman*, died, Scotland lost her foremost journalist, and Edinburgh one of her most popular citizens. His remarkable ability as a political writer, and his social popularity as perhaps the most genial humourist of his time, were recognised beyond the limits of Scotland, as was proved by the fact that the Reform Club spontaneously elected him to its membership the year before his death. We are not therefore surprised to hear that his friends and admirers have resolved to perpetuate his memory by some more lasting symbol than the mere tradition of his brilliant connection with Scottish journalism, all journalism and fame attaching thereto being unfortunately from their nature evanescent. A meeting of his friends was held on the 7th March, when it was resolved that expression should be given, in the form of a suitable memorial, to the public estimate of his life and works, and an influential Committee was appointed, such men being at its head as His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Most Honourable the Marquis of Hartington, the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, the Right Honourables the Earl Granville, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Minto, Lord Cardwell, Lord Wolverton, Lord Aberdare, Lord Moncreiff, Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart.; Robert Lowe, M.P.; John Bright, M.P.; W. E. Forster, M.P.; Lord Young; W. P. Adam, M.P.; W. E. Baxter, M.P.; Lyon Playfair, M.P.; the Honourables A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Lord Ormidale, Lord Shand, Lord Rutherfurd Clark, Sir John D. Wauchope, Bart.; Sir George Campbell, M.P.; Sir Peter Coates of Auchendrane, Knight; Sir Daniel Macnee, P.R.S.A., Sir James Watson, Knight, Glasgow; M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P.; James Caird, Esq., C.B., Queen's Gate, London; James Cowan, Esq., M.P.; M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M. P.; and Edward Ellice, Esq., M. P. Already over £1,000 has been subscribed in Scotland, and should there be in India any admirer of Mr. Russel's character and career who desires to subscribe to the memorial, we shall be happy to forward the subscription to its destination.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND BOEVEY, Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, have, we understand, obtained the opinion of Mr. Marriott, the Advocate General, and Mr. Inverarity, on the cases recently submitted to them regarding the qualification of Mr. Maclean and Mr. Geary for seats in the Corporation and Town Council. The decision of the solicitors that Mr. Maclean is not disqualified is unreservedly concurred in by Mr. Marriott and Mr. Inverarity, who also declare that Mr. Geary cannot be in the Town Council and draw money for printing bills, but consider that that gentleman is not legally disqualified from becoming a member of the Corporation.

WE hear from Bhosawul, that on Saturday last rain commenced to fall all over the district, and was continuing steadily to come down when the mail left there yesterday. At Surat, also, steady rain set in there on Saturday, two inches and a half being gauged in 24 hours. The present fall has, no doubt, extended over a wide area.

IT is stated, that owing to constantly recurring drought at Bellary, and the consequent difficulty in procuring forage and water for the horses of the Native Cavalry, and also on account of its being necessary to build new lines and barracks, Bellary will be given up as a cavalry station; and that in future, a regiment of Madras Cavalry, will be stationed at Bangalore, the new lines being built on the Agram plain.

MR. NASH, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, goes to Patna as Professor of Mathematics in the Patna College.

WE have received a batch of papers, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, containing proceedings of a case, which according to the covering letter has caused the greatest sensation not only in Poonee, where it has occurred, but we might say in all Orissa. In this case Choudhry Bishanath Das and his nephew with a few others were charged under sections 426 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code for doing damage to and forcibly ploughing up the lands of certain ryots; the Magistrate convicted them, and sentenced them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, Bishanath to one week's simple imprisonment. According to a correspondent popular feeling in Orissa consequent on the imprisonment of Choudhry Bishanath Das is as strong as it was in Bengal when the venerable Raja Radhakant Bahadur was put to *hajut* by the "young" Magistrate of Serampore, Mr. Gordon Young. The writer says, "Choudhry Bishanath is the first amongst the Oria Zemindars, a Brahmin, an octogenarian, a man who has always borne a high character, and has been honorably mentioned in more than one annual report of the Commissioner, and one who has almost retired from the busy vanities of this world."

ON behalf of Miss Leslie, a Zenanah School Superintendent, Calcutta, Mr. Remfry, Solicitor, has applied for summonses against six or seven native Christians, charging them with being members of an unlawful assembly. The facts of the case as stated by him were, that several girls in charge of a Miss Gordon were returning home in a conveyance from Church on Sunday, when the accused waylaid them, stopped the gharry, assaulted Miss Gordon, and took one of the girls away from her custody. At His Worship's suggestion summonses were taken out against the accused for wrongful restraint and assault.

THE Police enquiry at Dacca, in the case of using a service stamp on a private letter of a Mrs. Allen, has been finished, and the bearer who was ordered by Mrs. Allen to post the letter has been sent up by the Police and is under trial. From the statements of the bearer it would appear, that he had received the letter in question unstamped, and having purchased the stamp from a boxwalla had affixed it on the letter himself. It is no doubt a matter of much regret that Mrs. Allen's name has been thus mixed up with this case by the carelessness of the bearer, who might have also come across the service stamp in question otherwise than by the innocent way of having purchased it from a boxwalla. One thing is certain, and we are glad to find it so, that the letter in question went out of Mrs. Allen's hand unstamped, and some how got stamped with the service ticket on its way to the post office.

AT Kabul, the other day, a Khaibar Afridi was accused of the offence of news writing, but was pardoned at the interventions of other *maliks*. Another man accused of a similar charge was ordered to be shot, but as General Daud Shah represented to the Amir that he probably belonged to a party of reporters, the culprit was committed to the care of the General for further enquiries to be made about him. While making over the man to the General, the Amir remarked that if these secret news writers wrote true news, they could be excused, but that if they communicated false reports, and mischievously invented stories which would injuriously affect the friendly relations existing between the British and Kabul Governments, they would be under His Highness' displeasure.

ABOUT eighteen months ago a Russian trader murdered an Afghan merchant to whom he owed some money. The relatives of the deceased preferred complaints to the Shah of Bokhara and to the Tashkand authorities, but without effect. An embassy of four Russian emissaries lately came to Bokhara, and as the Russian trader alluded to above was with them, the heirs of the deceased merchant again petitioned the Shah for redress; but the chief told them that he was powerless to redress them against the Russians. The men have now preferred their complaint to the Amir of Kabul through the Naib Nazim of Turkistan.

THE sale of the property of the late Nur Mahammad Shah, Prime Minister of the Amir of Kabul, realized Rs. 87,000, which sum has been credited to the State. The accounts of the Naib Mustaufi Mirza Mustamand Khan having been found deficient, his property has been confiscated and himself imprisoned.

THE death of Nauroz Khan, on the 10th instant, was so sudden and unexpected that rumours of suspicious circumstances in connection with it are rife.

AT the recent Church Conference at Calcutta, Bishop Johnstone spoke plainly on the subject of the unity of the Christian Church, as embracing on an equality Europeans and Natives. His Lordship said, "He wished it to be clearly understood, that it was definitely his intention always to summon Natives as well as Europeans. At present he had no sort of idea, he could not understand, that there could be anything like a Native Church and an European Church. would be the old story of the New and the Gentiles. We were all one and he might say there men were invited to this conference, and were now present, who did not understand the language in which he was speaking."

A SERIES of performances of Hindu dramas are being given in Madras. Colonel Napier Campbell, an excellent critic in such matters, has spoken most highly of these dramatic representations; he declares Hindu comedy to be excellent and abounding in humour and absurdity: he approves highly also of the plots, which are well constructed and cleverly put together. These performances are very well attended, and seem to afford unmixed delight to the audiences.

IT has been ruled by the Governor General in Council, that, except with the permission of the Local Government which should only be given on public grounds, halting allowance may only be drawn when the halt is (a) on duty, or (b) on an authorized holiday, and (c) may not be drawn for more than 10 days at one place, unless, in any case, a longer period is allowed by some general or special order of the Government of India.

KEY SERJEANT ALDRIDGE, who lately met with an accident by falling down the rampart of Fort St. George, died on Friday last at the General Hospital, Madras.

THE Messageries steamers, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, have always held a high reputation for the way in which they were handled, for the way in which the passengers were treated, and for the skill and courtesy of the officers in charge. The *Leader* says, that, in the wreck of the Meikong when the passengers were conveyed to the shore the preference was given to French ladies, and that it was only after these were placed in safety that any thought was bestowed upon the English passengers. Where our contemporary got this story from, we do not know; it can only be the tale of some panic-stricken Briton—the first to lose head in such cases of danger—and we decline to condemn our French friends on such evidence. We have seen Englishmen in several cases of danger, on sea and land, and saw nothing in the way of national coolness and courage to boast of. Of course there were exceptions—the "few but undismayed," but the majority, were very like sheep when suddenly alarmed, "bewildered and panic stricken," as our contemporary says the French "invariably become" under similar circumstances. Want of politeness, however, has not usually been a charge which could be laid against Frenchmen, and we therefore hesitate to credit the assertion that only French ladies were attended to in the hour of danger. Would our contemporary have us believe that the order was given to officers and crew to discover the nationality of the passengers and to save the French first?

DR. CORNISH, in a report to the Madras Government on the mortality in relief camps, writes—

No Famine Fever.—It is worthy of note that not in one single instance has there been any reason to suspect that the victims of famine have died of what is called "relapsing" or "famine" fever in Europe. This disease, which is a variety of typhus fever, was recently supposed to have made its appearance in Bombay, but I believe that further enquiry has elicited the fact that the supposed relapsing fever was nothing more than the ordinary malarious fever always present in Bombay. Our famine people in Madras have not shown symptoms of fever of any kind. Their temperature, in fact, in the pimple wasting of famine, is always lower than normal. In looking back for historical evidence of the diseases accompanying famine, I find that in Gozzerat in 1813 there was a very virulent epidemic of *small-pox* prevailing with famine, just as we have now in this Presidency. It is curious to note that while a variety of typhus is the usual accompanying disease of famine in Europe, here in India small-pox, another contagious malady, should take the place of relapsing fever.

Chronic Starvation and Deadly Disease.—Sufficient has been stated to show that chronic starvation (by which term I mean irregular and inadequate supplies of daily food continued for weeks or months) is a very deadly disease. So deadly is it, in fact, that when degenerative changes of the assimilative organs have set in recovery is almost hopeless. In acute starvation, such as in the instance of men immured in a coal pit for five or six days without food, there is not time for the destructive change to occur in the bowel, and food judiciously administered will restore such persons to health. This is not the case in regard to persons who by a long course of privation have been forced to seek the shelter of relief-camps, and wherever these people may go, in camps or in their own villages, the deaths must be appallingly high. In camps we can take cognisance of the mortality, but the village registration will, I fear, show it but imperfectly.

IT would appear that prior to some officious policeman in the City of London instituting the present prosecution against Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, the "Fruits of Philosophy" was only selling at the rate of seven hundred copies annually, and was practically neglected by the general public. Since, however, the prosecution was instituted, no fewer than 120,000 copies of it have been sold, or about as many as would have been sold at the old sale rate in the next two centuries. Moreover, the work is still selling "like wild-fire" in the London streets. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn did well to remark that "a more ill-advised prosecution had never been instituted."

MISS CARPENTER'S death was remarkably like that of her celebrated father, Dr. Land Carpenter. After wearing himself out and frittering his nerves away in study, he used to take a voyage to recruit his energies in a P. and O. boat through the Mediterranean. One glorious night, sitting on deck, he observed to a friend that when he had to die he should like to die in a scene like that, with bright stars above him, suddenly, silently, alone. A few minutes later Dr. Carpenter was missing. How he died, and where he died, nobody ever knew. He had died as he desired to die—suddenly, silently, alone. His daughter has passed away in much the same way, only instead of falling over the side of a P. and O. boat, she has died in her bed suddenly, silently, alone.

IF the Chinese Government is not above making a man's great-grandfather a Tao-t'ai by way of paying off its just debts to the present representative of the family, it is but fair to add that it carries out the same principle in the administration of its punishments. The *Peking Gazette* contains a decree in answer to a memorial of Shen Pao-chen, degrading a dead man for defalcations committed during his life. The idea, presumably, is, that a corresponding disgrace will come upon him simultaneously in the other world: but the retribution is at best a tardy one. The only practical part of the punishment falls upon the surviving relatives of the dishonest official, who are to be arrested, imprisoned, and deprived of all their goods for the crime of belonging to the same family. Otherwise there is nothing to show that they are not perfectly innocent of any misdemeanours of any sort whatever. Such is the Chinese idea of justice: strip the guilty man of his rank after he is dead, and ruin, imprison, and persecute his living uncles and aunts.

"A FRIEND of mine," writes a correspondent to the Lahore paper, "vouches for the truth of the following story. Some few months ago, a young gentleman and lady of fair position and sufficient means joined their hands in wedlock, and established their household gods in sweet Tipperary. The first vehicle they started was an inside jaunting car, and in this trap they one night went to a grand party at the house of a neighbour. As the guests were leaving, a stalwart Hibernian flunkey, standing at the hall door vociferated the name of the owner of each vehicle as it drove up. 'Mr. Blatherskin's brougham's come up; Mrs. Tearanages barouche's come up,' and so on, until it came to the turn of our friends. Then loud arose on the lambent morning air, a hateful bellow of 'Mrs. Blushington's inside's coming up.' I hear that the Blushingtons are thinking of exchanging their inconveniently named trap for a brougham."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOSAWUL, JULY 15.

Mr. J. H. Morris, C. S. I, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, arrived from Punchmurree on Monday and left for Nagpore the next day. He was accompanied by his personal staff. Colonel R. Playfair, Inspector General of Police, was at Bordiyapore on the 12th inst and inspected the city police there, proceeding to Khundwa by the mail train on the following morning.

Mr. J. M. Birrill, the District Superintendent of Police, Nimar, has been engaged in investigating a serious case of attempted mischief at Bagwar station. It is said that more than a dozen iron keys were taken from the rails at that station a few days ago by some evil minded persons, who have yet to be discovered.

On Thursday last about two hundred villagers made a daring attempt on a grain shop in Nusseerabad, and robbed all the grain bags. Several of the villagers have been apprehended by the Police. The cause of this robbery is attributed to the high prices of foodgrain which are ruling there.

The down mail train of the 10th inst. arrived here four hours behind time on account of an accident which happened to a goods train at Nandgaum station. Guard J. Hopher and a native brakesman are said to have been injured and sent to Egatpoora for medical aid.

The loss to one of the railway employés was broken open the other day and property worth Rs. 2,000 was taken from it.

RAJKOTE, JULY 13.

WHAT have we done to incur the wrath of Jupiter Pluvius? That eccentric god, while wasting his copious bounties in some quarters, is cruelly sparing to us this year. His dealings with us up to date are quite unsatisfactory, for on the credit side you will not find any item save a few cents that have improved our state one anna. Cultivators are awaiting with intense anxiety at least a good shower or two to commence sowing operations. At times the sky becomes cloudy but only to tantalize us with expectations doomed to be frustrated. The price of grain is high, and it is feared that if such a state of things last long, we shall have to witness the horrors of a famine.

The young Thakore of Limri—a second class state—obtains the power of exercising fourth class jurisdiction over his subjects; after a certain period he will be allowed to possess third class jurisdiction. When this time of probation expires, and when he arrives to manhood, he will have the independent charge of his State. He is a prince wise above his age. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will discharge his duties in a way to show the difference between the rule of an enlightened chief and that of an ignorant one.

His Excellency the Governor intends to make a tour in Kattywar next winter, and personally acquaint himself with the people and Princes. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Chiefs of Kattywar are not wealthy; and that their purses are liable to be exhausted when there are such repeated calls on them. Of late they have had to expend vast amounts of money in May Dunbar's case, and we are glad to find it so, that the Viceroy's, and to the Governors of this Presidency. These moneys are levied by taxing the poor subjects, who are heavily oppressed in consequence. Should His Excellency be pleased to forego all pomp and pageantry, as he wisely did in his recent tours, he will meet with a most hearty welcome everywhere, and will have his object completely gratified by seeing things as they are, and not as they may be made to appear.

The proposed Exhibition of Agriculture, Arts, Manufacture, and products of Kattywar will be opened here on the 15th prox. This is the first attempt of its kind on this side of India, and it is reasonable to expect that the Chiefs should make their appearance at this useful movement by being present on the opening day and seeing the articles that their own province is able to exhibit.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

CONSIDERABLE reductions are to be made immediately in all postal rates for bhangy parcels and packets. This will be a real boon to the public, and taking it in connection with the reduced rates by bullock train for the carriage of our goods between Simla and Umballa, the nearest point to meet the Railway, we feel we can congratulate ourselves that the calls on our purse now for the transport of our belongings are so greatly reduced. The bullock train rates are to be for the future only Re. 1-6 per maund. Simla is benefiting on all sides; indeed we think we are about to get our deserts at last. A fair sum has been sanctioned for annual expenditure, I hear Rs. 10,000 each year, over and above that for the usual outlay, to be spent in actual "improvements." Then whence the funds are to be derived, I have not been able yet to learn. Whether Government is generous enough to grant it out of the public treasury, or whether it is to be raised by direct taxation, is not yet been made public; in either case the money will come out of our pockets. In the latter the rain of payment to be taken from each resident and visitor to Simla will be large, as the whole amount will devolve on our shoulders; in the former, it will be small as the burden will be borne by the general tax-payer. The first idea for benefiting the sanitarium appears to be to widen and level our roads sufficiently to enable the passage of wheeled carriages becoming feasible. To attempt this on a scale which would make it available to all, so that we might dispense with the quaint old, variously shaped but uncomfortable Jampan, is at the present time quite chimerical. To have had roads suited for driving from one portion of the station to another, needed that Simla should have been laid out on some regular plan from the first to have had the roads constructed at regular levels with ascending and descending inclines joining them, and of sufficient width to have permitted the passing of carriages coming from opposite directions, to prevent a block or obviate the necessity of "sidings." That some such idea had been thought of as far back as 1837, ten years after the formation of the sanitarium, we have did occur from the history of Simla But was never carried out. Sir Henry Fane, when Commander-in-Chief, while on a visit to Simla, was known to have expressed a desire to attempt the construction of level roads, and of a carriage road to the foot of the hills. Road making was a hobby of his, new at that early date had the attempt really been made, there was a great change of success, as but few houses had been then built, and but few obstructions, except natural ones, existed to the accomplishment of the scheme. Now in many places, houses or roads leading to private dwellings abut on the thorough fares on both sides of the road, is that in many parts it cannot be widened without destruction to property, or levelled without incurring great expense. Carriage roads would therefore never prove of *universal* benefit, and but few only could avail themselves of the pleasures of driving. Had the residents of Simla the choice given them, they would elect for many other works being undertaken, which in their opinion are of greater consequence, and would prove of greater general utility. For instance, the construction of a market, of a Town Hall, of the establishment of a good library, with comfortable reading rooms,—the one in existence is a poor affair, a disgrace to Imperial Simla, but above all the removal, the utter removal of the filthy bazaar from the centre of the station, which is not only such a terrible eyesore to the place, but which forms a perfect hot bed for disease of all kinds. A fire broke out in the middle of this bazaar only three or four nights ago, one of many of the same kind, but unhappily it was extinguished before any mischief could result. Had it been allowed to spread and burn down the whole of the crazy, dilapidated tenements, constructed almost entirely of the most inflammable of materials, resinous pine wood, much trouble to the authorities would have been saved: they would have been able then to remove the charred debris with a clear conscience, and have rejoiced that the deserving and cleaning element had averted the necessity of awarding compensation to the owners, for removing themselves and their unsavoury possessions to a remote locality. More than one fire has naturally broken out in this bazaar the houses in which are built almost entirely of wood, and are now in most instances in a state of decay and rottenness, but some conscientious individuals have invariably stayed the progress of the flames. It is reported that not only is Simla to be the summer residence of the Viceroy and the Imperial Government, but that it is found necessary to have the presence of the Lieut. Governor of this Province (the Punjab) also on the spot to be ready for consultations in cases of emergencies, and that therefore Simla is also to be the summer head-quarters of the local Government, instead of Murree as heretofore, and that a suitable residence is to be erected for his honor.

Discussion continues regarding the building of the new Government House or palace for the Viceroy. The spot chosen for it, "Observatory Hill," is now daily acquiring a more level aspect. The 23rd Pioneers have been working vigorously on it for the past two months, and it would be a pity at this period to stay the work. The idea is that so much money has been spent on the additions and improvements to Peterhoff, to adapt it to the requirements of the Viceregal Court, that the Viceroy should now rest content with this dwelling, and not desire a better. It certainly is a pity the funds expended on "Peterhoff," had not from the beginning been laid out on a new building, at once to be constructed as a Government House, a Palace in fact. But even in this, as in everything connected with Simla, a spirit of supposed economy has been exhibited, a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish way of working, always the most expensive in the end. The many thousands laid out on "Peterhoff," and which even now that it is improved does not give real satisfaction, would have more than half built a new house. Only one year's more patience and putting up with the old accommodation would have satisfaction afterwards. When the palace is built, which I imagine must be done eventually, notwithstanding the cry that too much has been spent on "Peterhoff," this house is to be converted into Government offices. Scarce a building in Simla exists which was built, in the first instance, expressly for the purpose to which it is now put. Almost all have originally been erected for something foreign to their present use. The hotels, the Assembly Rooms, the Club, the Library, Government House, most of the shops were not meant in the first instance for what they now represent. All have been remodelled and adapted; shewing signs that we have all been living on the principle of "sufficient unto the day," and "taking no thought for the future."

The heat for these mountains continues great, 85 in the shade. We had thought that the moosen had reached us a fortnight ago, but after a few days of heavy showers, and a few more of delightful cool, crisp, clear days, when the distant hills appeared as though an outstretched arm would almost reach them, so transparent was the atmosphere, the hot haze has again settled on us, and now each day we long more and more for the cold baths, with which we used to be delinged at this period of the year. The times, however, appear to be out of joint. It rained when it should have been dry, and now it is dry when it should rain. The second crops have been an utter failure this spring, and should the autumn harvests prove a like failure, through the want of rain in due season, the price of food will rise to famine rates, and the poor will suffer. In the meantime it is reported that the Punjab, the great granary of the North-West, is being denuded rapidly of all available grain, which is being carried down to Kurrachee for export as rapidly as the broken means of conveyance will admit. The missing link of railway between Mooltan and Kotree is at last to be completed as rapidly as possible. The delay in finishing this work has been great, but at last the necessity for its speedy completion is acknowledged; the wages of the work people are raised, especially for coolies. These are receiving eight annas per diem, and yet sufficient labourers are not to be procured. Could not some of the starving population of Southern India be induced to leave the vicinity of their homes, to work on this line and live? Forty new engines have been ordered out. At first the order was only for twenty, but it was seen how enormous the traffic was likely to be, when a farther indent was sent to England.

The matter regarding supplying official information, Government telegrams and such like to printers and publishers, surreptitiously, is about again to be stirred. A telegram appeared last week in a local weekly advertizing sheet, which has been recognized as one sent to Government. This is to be enquired into, to find out by what means the publisher became possessed of the same. This question is to lead to another matter —the protection of the rights of published matter, telegrams, &c. The rules and laws for the protection of copyright are being revised by the new Legislative Member of Council. Nothing will be allowed to be copied from any paper, journal, or publication into any other, till after the lapse of 24 hours, and the above instance is to be quoted as a case in point. For the future the copying of intelligence and matter, before a certain period has passed, is to be considered as much a theft as if an article were abstracted from a shop, and adopted by one who had failed to pay for the same. This in the matter of telegrams especially will be indeed appreciated by enterprizing editors of newspapers, who spend large sums in securing the earliest intelligence for their subscribers, but which are often obstructed by delays perhaps do not pay one single farthing, but like that spoiler among the feathered tribe —the cuckoo—take advantage of the higher prices of food

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE Chairman of the Town Council, in his capacity of Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, happened to sign on Thursday last a bond—bills for moneys paid to him by the Bombay Municipality for sundry little job works. The fifty third Section of the Municipal Act defines such contract between the Municipality and a member of the Town Council as illegal; and as soon as Mr. Maclean discovered the discrepancy, he placed the opinion of the Solicitors of the Corporation whether he could retain his position as Chairman of the Town Council, after the detection of the little irregularity. The Solicitors assured Mr. Maclean that he could not come under the section of the Prohibition Act, and that therefore he could retain his position without in the least compromising his character as a man of honour. Mr. Maclean, however, either dissatisfied with his apparently awkward position, or what is more probable, to make assurance doubly sure, tendered his resignation to the Government, stating the reasons that induced him to forego the distinction of which he was so proud. At this the *Times of India* cut a caper, and chuckling over the supposed mishap of the enemy, told him unceremoniously that "it had not the slightest desire to join the chorus of laughers or add to the ex-Chairman's humiliation." Though our Church Gate Street contemporary "never urged that in executing the contract Mr. Maclean was actuated by any motive of dishonest gain," he went out forbear preaching against "Mr. Maclean's folly, and peculiarly wanton aggression, urged with unusual violence and indeed coarseness." In a word, the *Times of India* made the best of the opportunity to remind its contemporary that "it had not the slightest desire to join the chorus of laughers or add to the ex-Chairman's humiliation." Though our Church Gate Street contemporary "never urged that in executing the contract Mr. Maclean was actuated by any motive of dishonest gain," he went out forbear preaching against "Mr. Maclean's folly, and peculiarly wanton aggression, urged with unusual violence and indeed coarseness." In a word, the *Times of India* made the best of the opportunity to remind its contemporary that "it had not the slightest desire to join the chorus of laughers or add to the ex-Chairman's humiliation." This paragraph was copied into the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th inst., and the Chairman of the Municipality, who was at the time in Poona, wrote to the Secretary to the Municipality, directing him to call upon the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* to withdraw the paragraph, and to publish a letter from the Chairman explaining the circumstances under which the bond was signed. The Secretary to the Municipality, Mr. Ferrar, waited upon the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* on the 16th inst., and requested him to withdraw the paragraph, and to publish the letter from the Chairman. The Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* declined to withdraw the paragraph, but offered to publish the letter from the Chairman. Mr. Ferrar then left the office of the *Bombay Gazette*, and returned with a letter from the Chairman, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th inst. The letter from the Chairman explained that the bond was signed by him in error, and that he had no intention of infringing the law. The Chairman's letter

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Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ .... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
By CLYMER, DIXON & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી સુંનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held at the above place, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. :—

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna,
Seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia,
And carried unanimously, that Section 113 in Chapter XII. of the Articles of Association of the above Company as it now stands be and is hereby cancelled and in its place and stead the following amended section be and is hereby substituted :
"The partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Company shall be and are hereby appointed sole Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company. And it is hereby agreed and declared on behalf of the Company that it shall not be competent to them to remove the said firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Company from the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for any cause whatsoever except for some fraud or negligence amounting to fraud on their part in connection with the business and affairs of the Company. In the event of the removal of the said Firm from the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for either of the above causes the Company may appoint one or more merchant or merchants or one or more mercantile firm or firms to be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ડા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
તા૦ વીશરામ માવજીની કું.
(*i. e.*) MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
AND
VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd July 1877.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.

DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE,
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.
2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London,
20th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.
Believe me, yours faithfully,
CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d, and 11s. Sold Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican London, E.C.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.
FACTORIES : LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.
Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.
A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.
No Mess or Family should be without it.
Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.
WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPAKHADY IN MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., by order of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor, late Sorabjee Jeewajee Buteewala, deceased, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land or fazundarce ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Matharpakhady, on the fazundaree ground belonging to the late Honourable Narayen Vassoodew, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement 130 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 87 and bounded as follows :—On the east by the vacant ground of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Co., on the west by the house of Muncherjee Sorabjee, on the north by the house of E. Pereira, and on the south by the public road.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD DOORS AND WINDOWS, &c., &c.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, a quantity of scrap iron, old doors and windows &c. &c.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
1 Case of assorted Soap by Pearse.
9 Casks of Glassware.
1 Bale Grey Printers.
3 do. Grey Shirtings.
On account and risk of Nanjee Dowjee—
B L—122-126—5 Bales Canvas No. 1 to 5.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Old Tubes, Camp Stools and other unserviceable Stores at the P. & O. Co.'s Dock, Mazagon.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of Scrap Iron, old Tubes, Camp Stools, and other unserviceable Stores, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carpets, pictures, photographic establishment, photographic material, presses, &c., at Hornby Street, Fort, next to the Oriental Bank.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs, BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, photographic establishment, &c., the property of M. FISHER, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF AMERICAN STONE SLABS.
Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p. m., at Lower Colaba, near the old Telegraph Office.
About 600 American stone slabs of different sizes, varying from 2 to 6 feet long, 1 to 4 feet wide, and 1 to 4 inches thick, belonging to the estate of the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
These will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of buyers.
The purchasers shall have to pay 25 per cent deposit if required at the time of sale.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown No. 2, in Marine Street by order of Ghelabhoy Howjee and on account and at the risk of Nurrotum Tribhowan.
M—R S—M—666/655—50 cases yellow metal braziers.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARE, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m . Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder.
75 tons superior 1st class teak squares, and at the Mazagon Darookhana.
60 tons superior boards and scantlings of various sizes.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF PRINTS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Lyon & Co., and on account and at the risk of Heerjee Curson—
Ex s.s. "Hydaspes."
H K—1/1—6 cases patent shirting prints.
8/9—2 „
Ex s.s. "Bulgarian"
22/25—4 cases white ground steam prints.
27/30—4 „ „ „
Ex s.s. "Zambesi."
32/35—2 cases white ground steam prints.
Ex s.s. "Europa."
H C—113-116—2 cases white ground steam prints.
Ex s.s "Thibet"
L—P M—5122—1 case white ground printed bordered prints.
Ex s.s. "Rinaldo."
5282/83—2 cases imitation T. red prints.
5:85/90—6 „
Ex s.s. "Mirzapore."
5317/20—4 cases imitation T. red prints.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the Officers' Mess, 2/17th Regiment, a MESSMAN. Guarantee Rs. 2,000 required. Applications stating terms, accompanied with Testimonials, to be made in writing, addressed to

THE PRESIDENT,
Officers' Mess 2/17th Regiment, Mhow, Central India.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED at Poona on the 20th August.
For further particulars, apply to
Major A. PULLAN, Hony. Secretary,
F. A. Exhibition.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 30th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1877.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th, to MONDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1877, have THIS DAY been posted.
G. A. BARNETT,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th July 1877.

LOST, in transit from Ahmedabad to Bombay on the 1 th June 1877, while being forwarded by Post to my address, a SHARE RECEIPT No. 1,373 for one share No. 1,575 in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, standing in the name of MAHASOOKHRAM RALJATRAM, notice whereof has been given to the said Company on the 23rd idem. Any person finding the same will please notify at the Company's Office in Meadow Street, Fort.
નાંહાંનાભાઇ વલભજી શેરના દલાલ.
NANABHOY VULUBHJEE,
Share Broker.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.
B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.
Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.
The Salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.
Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.
TROYLUCHONATH BANERJEE,
Head Clerk, for Registrar.

Senate House, the 2nd July 1877.

THE VOLKARTS' UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., at No. 5, Rampart Row, to dispose of the following business :—
To pass again the Resolutions in reference to expunging para. 73 of the Articles of Association and substituting a new para. in lieu thereof, and adding certain words to para. 81 of the Articles of Association which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of October 1875, but which through oversight remained subsequently unconfirmed.
By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1877.

GENTS' NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

ASQUITH & CO.'S latest Introductions—
"LA CROSSE," "ISIS," "MARLBORO'," "UNDERGRADUATE."
R. Y. C.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS. (Rs. a.)
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk. 1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk...... 2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.
The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots 2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk 3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
"La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured 3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.
The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin 3 8
Rich Corded Silk 3 8

WINSORS.
To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot........ 1 12
Fancy Checks 2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes........ 3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality 4 8

LUNDS JEWELLERY.
Front Studs .... Gold on Ivory ....set 4 8
Collar .... Will last ....each 1 8
Links .... For ....pair 10 8
Solitaires .... Years ....pair 5 0

UMBRELLAS.
Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks 11-8, 12 8, 16 0

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN. (Rs. A.)
The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors 2 12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots ....
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots...... 3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes........
Rich Figured Satin 4 0

MADE UP BOWS.
"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes 2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above 2 4

FOLDED SILK TIES.
Black Corded Silk........as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black........ 2 0

DRESS TIES.
Plain White Folded, all widths 6 8

BRACES.
Guyot's Celebrated 2 8
„ Silk for Dress 4 8
Cantab, very strong 2 8
United Service, Strong Leather........ 3 8

WALKING STICKS.
Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment .... 1 12 to 2 8

GLOVES, GENTS'. White Kid 3 0
Military Doe, very thin........ 4 12

Our new Illustrated Catalogue Post free to any part of the East.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance........ „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150
This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.
Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200
The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH........Rs. 225
This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of
Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless........from Rs. 90 to 180
„ „ enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless .... „ 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches........ 200
„ second independent Watches........ 250
„ repeaters of every description ....from 350 to 800
„ Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar „ 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—
A good silver crystal face Watch ....Rs. 25
„ „ Hunting „ 26
AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.
Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40
This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM „ S. M. gilt frames.
„ „ „ marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.
The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)
The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.
The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.
Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........£ 76,925
Do. 1862........£300,690
Do. 1872........£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms ; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
HEAD OFFICE :—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE :—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.
The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.
THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.
THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	[cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40	per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0=32	„
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24	„

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.
Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875 :—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.
The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.
For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.
D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY :—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin........ „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ „	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows :—
The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.
The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office : 6, Old Court House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—
CHASSELAS (White) ....Rs. 12 0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)........ „ 17 0 „
HERMITAGE (Red) .... „ 12 0 „
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)........ „ 17 0 „
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877.
WITH AN APPENDIX
AND
A COPIOUS INDEX.
INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.
Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.
THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MAJOR GENERAL WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE, late of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, in England, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Reigate aforesaid on the 7th February 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Exemplication of the PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT with two codicils thereto annexed were GRANTED on the 5th day of July 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES and WILLIAM GARRAD MAYHEW, both of Bombay, Esqs., Assistants in the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co , are required on or before TUESDAY, the 14th August 1877, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to SARAH SMEE and WILLIAM HENRY DOMVILLE, the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of July 1877.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationery Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., &c., with THE EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.
Sole Agent for Bombay,
J. NEWELL,
Mazagon.
CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our boilers, and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.
(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.
For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 26, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chundunwady.
P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.
No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016.
PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.		Amount of Prizes.
1	Prize	Rs 2,000
1	„	„ 1,500
1	„	„ 1,000
4	Prizes each 500	„ 2,000
6	„ „ 250	„ 1,500
8	„ „ 125	„ 1,000
20	„ „ 100	„ 2,000
25	„ „ 50	„ 1,250
50	„ „ 25	„ 1,250
100	„ „ 20	„ 2,000
300	„ „ 15	„ 4,500
500	„ „ 10	„ 5,000
1,016		Rs. 25,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 15th September next.
The prizes will be paid only to the Ticket-holders.

FOR TICKETS apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street—Mr. J. B. KURRANEE, Borah Bazar and Dhobie Talao—Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Dr. P. J. L. DeSOUZA, Ketwaddy—Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO, Madras—Mr. E. F. PEREIRA, Burgher Street, Cochin—Mr. P. F. FINNIGAN Station, Master E. S. R., Agra.
NOTE.—The agents and Ticket-holders who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so before the 5th August positively.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
BY "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs. 800.
A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.
A grey Arab galloway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.
A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.
A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.
A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.
A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.
A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.
A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 650.
A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.
A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.
A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.
A strong well conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.
A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.
A grey Deccan pony, rides well. Rs. 60.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.
We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.
Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay ; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta ; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pire Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.
NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras ; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.
This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.
Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

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